THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Can Japan Get Along Without China?

The Beginning Of Reconstruction

The New Central Bank and its Prospects

By Fisher Y. C. Yu

My Experiences as a Nurse in China

By Hu Tun-wu

The New "Five-Power" Government

By Dr. Wang Chung-hui

High-lights of the Postal Strike

By Harry Paxton Howard

A Rift in the National Celebration

By C. Y. W. Meng

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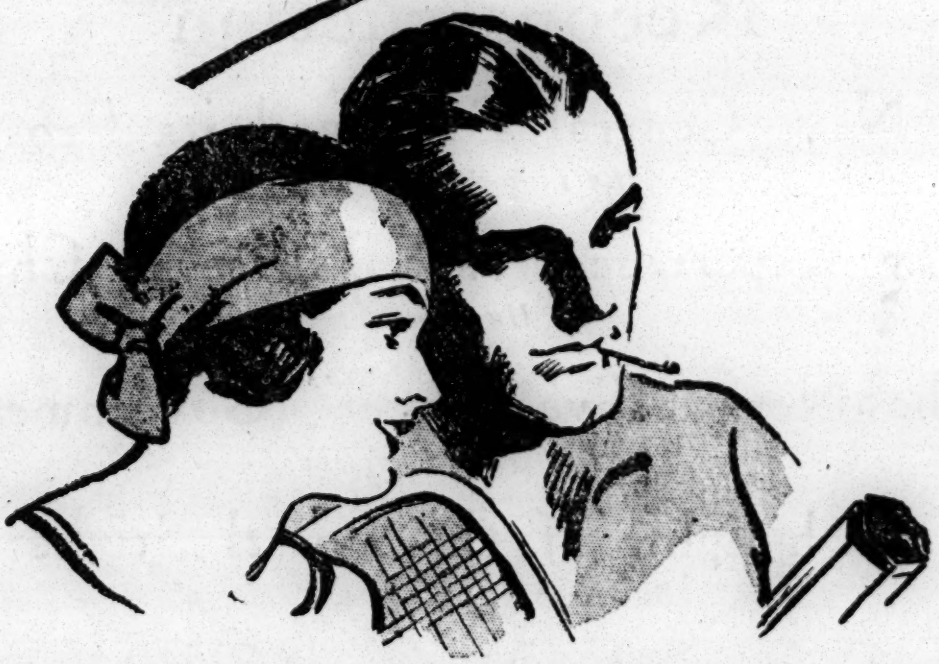

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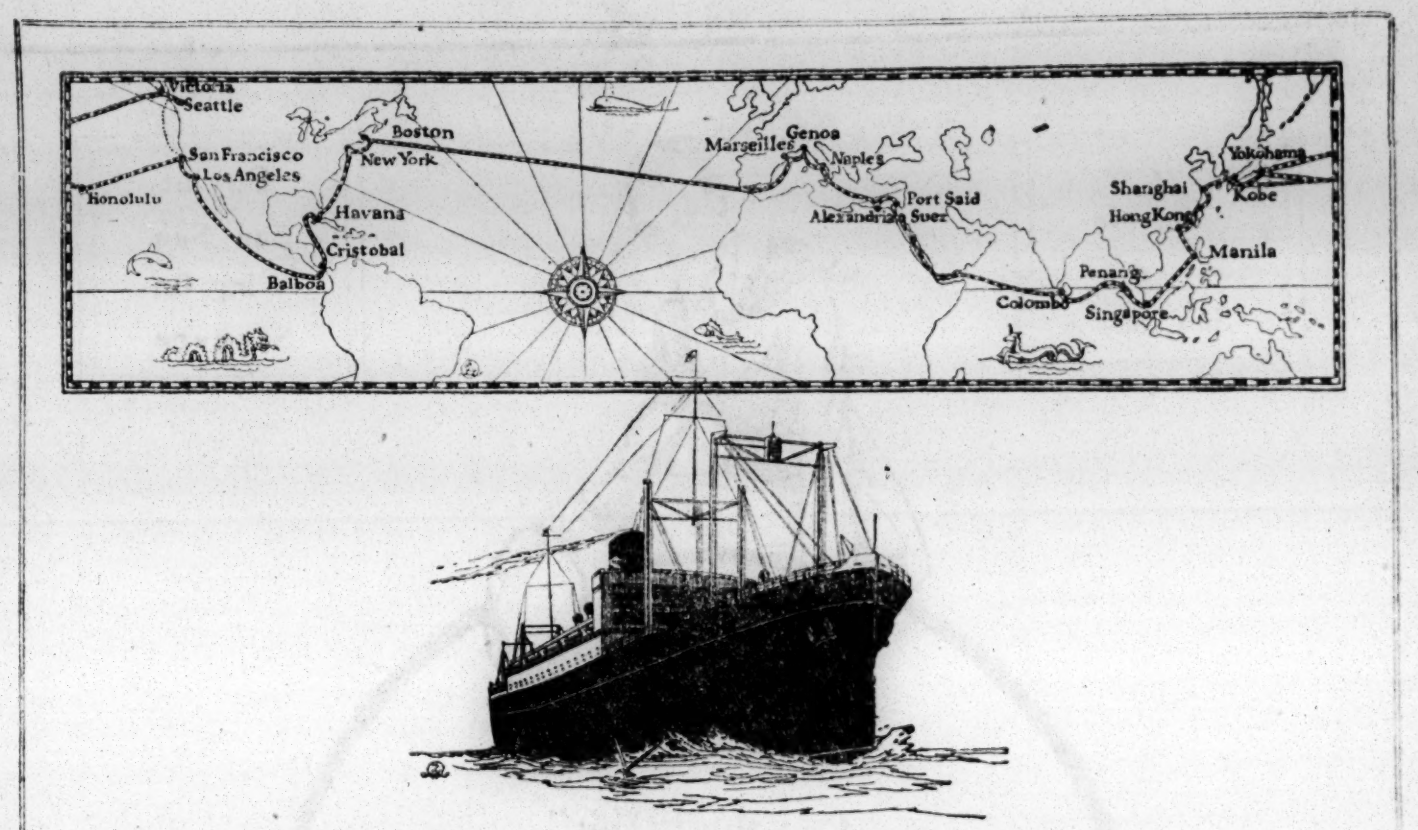

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CAN JAPAN GET ALONG WITHOUT CHINA?

BEFORE the Washington Conference Japan made love to China by using "cave-man" tactics. In other words, Japan used the "big-stick" as a means of increasing the affections of the Chinese for the Island Empire. This method was a flat failure and Japan was called into the Washington Conference and asked to give an accounting. Following the Washington Conference, Japan used more civilized methods in her China love-making and was more successful. The method used following the Washington Conference was popularly known as the "friendship" policy. But about two years ago, the military clique in Japan became impatient with the "friendship" method of cultivating the affections of her near neighbor and went back to cave-man tactics. The big-stick method again came into vogue and now after two years of experience, it has again failed and China has turned her back on Japan. Now, if we would believe the new line of propaganda emanating from Tokyo, Japan has decided upon an entirely original method of dealing with China. In the lack of a more suitable term, we will designate this new method of love-making as "Cold Indifference." In other words, Japan has now decided that she doesn't need China anyway, hence the "cold indifference" of Tokyo in regard to her relations with China.

THESE thoughts are inspired by a series of articles which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* last week by Mr. George E. Sokolsky, the editor of the *Far Eastern Review*. Mr. Sokolsky has just returned from Tokyo where he met and conferred with leading officials of the Japanese Government, including General-Baron Tanaka, the military premier and acting foreign minister. Mr. Sokolsky's articles in the official British newspaper in Shanghai were calculated to create the impression among the Chinese that Japan doesn't need China anyway, hence China's present policy in trying to force Japan to revise her treaties and settle outstanding problems, will be of no avail in the accomplishment of the major purpose. The first article which appeared on October 5 was a sort of introduction in that it dealt mostly with what Mr. Sokolsky told General-Baron Tanaka about conditions in China. The second article which appeared on October 9 was more concrete and was entitled, "China's Delusions About Japan." Here the Chinese were told that they are "all wrong" in their belief that Baron Tanaka's tenure as premier, is insecure. According to Mr. Sokolsky, General-Baron Tanaka is likely to remain in office for two or three years or indefinitely. He stated that he couldn't go into all

of the reasons for the collapse of the opposition to Tanaka "because it was a dull story," but briefly, Mr. Sokolsky believes that Tanaka is in office to stay, hence the Chinese are in for bitter disappointment in their expectations that another premier might come into office who would be more favorable toward China. The masses in Japan are all "deeply reverent" toward the Throne and the Throne is supporting Tanaka, so that's that. As for communism, Mr. Sokolsky declared that there were only 400 communists in Japan "and they are all in jail." As for the business classes, Mr. Sokolsky stated that they are extremely "bored with China" and are looking for other markets.

THE THIRD article, which appeared on October 11, was largely statistical and attempted to prove that Japan doesn't need China's trade, hence the futility of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. It's wonderful what a clever man can do with statistics and a typewriter and we regret that space is too limited for a full exposition of the theme, but briefly Mr. Sokolsky explained that Japan's foreign trade, is about 50 percent with the United States, 25 percent with China and the balance, or 25 percent scattered about the world with Europe, South America, Australasia, the South Seas, etc. He stated that while the 1919 anti-Japanese boycott did seriously affect Japan, that the present boycott is not affecting the industries of the Island Empire because Japan now has other markets. In other words Mr. Sokolsky would lead us to believe that Japan rather likes the present boycott because it is helping and inspiring Japanese merchants in their search for other markets. He stated that it would be impossible anyway for the Chinese to completely stop Japan's foreign trade with this country and that by using extreme measures it would only be possible for the Chinese to decrease Japan's trade a certain percentage of the 25 percent which is allotted to this country.

NO ONE will dispute the fact that Mr. Sokolsky in recent years, largely due to his association with Mr. George Bronson Rea on the *Far Eastern Review*, has become an authority on Japanese policy toward China. But even with this great advantage, we wouldn't put him in a class with Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who declared on his recent trip to Tokyo that unless the Japanese Government changed its China policy that Japan's trade would be completely ruined and that certain disaster would be sure to follow. "Our go-downs (warehouses) in Shanghai are filled with unsold goods and our merchants are being forced to build new go-downs to hold the accumulations of Japanese goods which are not being sold," was Mr. Yada's statement in the course of an interview which appeared in the Osaka newspapers. It is true that Mr. Yada was severely reprimanded by the Premier for thus talking in public, but he told the truth and has gained international respect for so doing. Then we turn to a speech delivered in Hongkong recently by Mr. Inoue, the former governor of the Bank of Japan, wherein Mr. Inoue declared that Japan's trade throughout the South Seas is being completely ruined on account of the Chinese boycott. Japan's trade with Singapore alone, which previously had averaged $3,000,000 monthly, has fallen to less than $300,000 according to this supposedly well-informed Japanese financier. He mentioned specifically the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, where previously Japan had enjoyed a thriving trade. "Now it is almost completely paralyzed, owing to the control of distribution by the Chinese, hence it is necessary for Japan to begin consideration of some plan for developing independent distribution in order to reach the consumers." Further evidence in this same direction was presented on October 1 when the Shinto Club, a patriotic organization of Tokyo issued a statement through the *Toho* news agency that, "Owing to the strained relationship of Japan and China, the trade between the two countries is at a standstill, with the consequence that merchants of the middle class and downwards are in a very difficult position. It is most regrettable for the nation, that the anti-Japanese agitation in China is growing more serious than ever and that various outstanding issues remain unsolved. . . ."

IT IS possible, as Mr. Sokolsky says, that Japan's trade relations with China are a matter of little importance to Japan, but if this was entirely true it is difficult to understand why the question of China policy should occupy a major position in the addresses of the political leaders of the two major parties. Practically every day the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news agency sends out reports of addresses and interviews with General-Baron Tanaka and the other political leaders and they never get off the subject of China policy. In the *Toho* report issued on Sunday, Oct. 14, General-Baron Tanaka was reported as making a speech on China policy before a mass-meeting of the Seiyukai Party and on the previous day the opposition Minseito Party leaders were quoted on the same subject. They were expressing concern regarding China's plans to increase her tariff. If one would judge from the reports of the semi-official Japanese news agencies, the Japanese politicians talk and think about little else than Japan's policy toward China and when they are not broadcasting their views, the Japanese Minister in Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa is telling the world about his ideas on the same subject.

IT IS ridiculous of course to state that China is of no importance to Japan, or to suggest to sensible persons that Japan could get along without the trade of China. There used to be persons in the United States who argued that foreign trade was a matter of little importance to the United States because the total foreign trade only constituted such a small percentage of the total trade of the country. But it was discovered that while foreign trade constituted only a small percentage of the total trade, that small percentage was a matter of tremendous importance and constituted the difference between prosperity and a trade depression. Japan's foreign trade with China is a matter of paramount importance and the slightest depression or disturbance in this trade reacts upon Japan immediately. Japan is close to China and draws many necessary raw products from China which are vital to Japan's industries. From the standpoint of sales, we have it on the authority of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference that the slightest increase in the China tariff is likely to cause a general depression throughout Japan because of the fact that thousands of Japanese traders and small manufacturers are dependent upon this trade. Japan has developed markets in other parts of the world, but they are distant from Japan and the overhead selling cost is high, so high that government subsidies are often necessary. Japan could no more exist without the trade of China than could Canada or Cuba subsist without the trade of the United States. Japan has a surplus population of about 20,000,000 which must be supported by exported manufactured

goods and the import of food products, most of the latter coming from China. Anyone familiar with present conditions in Japan, knows that the country is faced with a most serious financial and economic crisis which is due largely to the diplomatic crisis with China and furthermore that this same diplomatic crisis with China is adversely affecting Japan's credit abroad to such an extent that Japan's financiers are viewing the not distant future with genuine alarm. When a businessman has suffered reverses and is bordering on bankruptcy, one may always expect him to do foolish things because he has lost his equilibrium, or sense of perspective. It is only on this ground that one can explain this foolish Japanese propaganda that China's trade is of little or no importance to Ja

100,000 PEOPLE KILLED AND NO NEWS!

A FEW DAYS ago the China Famine Relief organization in New York received a letter from a foreign missionary residing in Kansu Province, Nortwest China, which stated that more than 100,000 people had been "massacred" in that area. The missionary's letter, which was dated sometime last August, was in the nature of an appeal for assistance in connection with the serious condition of destitution resulting from the killing of such a large number of people plus a serious drought which had prevailed for some time. The China Famine Relief Association of New York sent a copy of the missionary's letter to the New York newspapers and as a result the correspondents representing American newspapers in China received inquiries for details regarding this "massacre" of 100,000 people. Thus we have presented a curious news situation: 100,000 people killed in China and practically nothing, at least until last week, in the Shanghai newspapers about it! There have been a few reports telling of fighting between bands of armed Mohammedans and the troops of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in various parts of Kansu and recently the situation became so serious that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was forced to send an entire division of troops from Shensi, and to depart from Nanking for Sianfu the capital of Shensi Province, in order to give the matter his personal attention. But aside from this, there actually has been no news about this situation. According to missionaries in Shanghai who are connected with the China Inland Mission which has branches in Kansu, a serious civil war situation has prevailed in Kansu Province since early last spring. The cause of the war is unknown but there have been the usual allegations of Bolshevik propaganda among the Mohammedans. A Japanese *Toho* report from Peiping on October 13 stated that the trouble had started over a dispute pertaining to taxes and had spread throughout the districts of Douhoshen, Ningding, Pingliang, Longnan and Longtung. The reports from foreign missionaries residing in Kansu state that owing to the religious element involved the fighting has been of utmost severity with the entire populations of dozens of towns and villages being massacred and the towns burned. One report stated that armed bands of Mohammedans had spread desolation throughout approximately half the province which was now seriously in need of relief. The fact that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has now returned to Nanking is believed to indicate that the crisis has passed and the authority of the Government has been re-established.

IN ADDITION to this rebellion in Kansu, there have also been reports regarding disturbed conditions in Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan where the Chinese Governor, Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin, was murdered by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, a man named Fan, last July. A brief report which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on September 18 which was based upon letters received in England from British missionaries residing in Urumchi, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, stated that the assassination of Governor Yang had taken place at a feast following the presentation of prizes at the Russian School of Law and Politics. Suddenly the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs opened fire on the Governor and after killing him seized the administration building and proclaimed himself Civil Governor of the Province and Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Minister of the Interior, a man named Chin, then got a bunch of soldiers together and besieged the administration building. Fan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was finally overpowered and executed and according to latest reports the former Minister of Interior is now in charge. This situation is interesting because the Nationalist Government last spring announced its intentions of appointing General Ma Fu-hsiang, the Mohammedan commander under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang as Governor of Sinkiang. But after considerable discussion however, Nanking decided to permit Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin to carry on and it was stated that he had declared his allegience to the Nationalist Government and had unfurled the Nationalist flag. His assasination apparently followed shortly after his announcement of allegiance to the Nationalist Government.

THIS SECTION of Central Asia embracing Kansu, Sinkiang and Western Mongolia is one of the most isolated sections of the world. In a straight line, Kansu province is probably not more than 1,500 miles northwest of Shanghai and Sinkiang is about 500 miles still further west, but actually it requires longer for a traveler to make the trip from Shanghai to that section than is required for a trip from Shanghai to New York and return. The difficulty is lack of modern means of transportation and communication; which is responsible for the fact that civil wars may develop and continue for months before the outside world ever hears anything about them. Two years ago there was an earthquake in northern Kansu which devastated a large section and killed several thousands of people and Shanghai did not hear about it until six months afterwards. The fact that these so-called Northwest Territories of China are now becoming the subject of news is of considerable significance, because they constitute a sort of "battling-ground" between China and Soviet Russia, just as Manchuria and Inner Mongolia are a battling ground for China, Russia and Japan. *Asia Magazine* (New York) published an article last June which gave a vivid account of the struggles for mastery which have been taking place in Singkiang for several years, which testified to the ability of the Chinese as colonizers. The writer of the article, Mr. Owen Lattimore, a foreign businessman, spoke in highest terms of the ability of Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin, the Chinese Governor who had ruled the territory almost continuously since the first revolution in 1911. Recently there have been reports that Russia is building a railway through Central Asia which will practically touch the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The fact that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has been requesting the Nationalist Government for funds to extend the

Lung-Hai Railway westward into Shensi and to Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu, indicates that Feng realizes the importance of these territories as a future field for Chinese colonization. For it is only by colonization that China will be able to hold them; but before there can be much colonization there must be transportation and the construction of modern means of transportation presupposes the existence of a stable central government!

HUENEFELD'S BERLIN TO TOKYO FLIGHT

BARON VON HUENEFELD the German flyer accompanied by a Swedish pilot, Mr. Charles Lindner and a German mechanic, Mr. Laengerich, arrived in Shanghai on the evening of Monday, October 15 and by the time this appears in print they should be in Tokyo. When they arrive in Tokyo they practically will have duplicated the flight of Messrs. Brock and Schlee the American flyers who passed through Shanghai last year, the only difference being that the Americans flew directly from Detroit to Europe and thence around the Far East. Baron von Huenefeld earlier this year flew from Berlin to North America and then later on flew from Berlin to the Far East. The arrival of Baron von Huenefeld was a great event for the German community in Shanghai and the next day after his arrival here there came the news of the safe arrival in the United States of the Graf Zeppelin, the huge airship which carried a crew and passenger list of 60 persons across the Atlantic Ocean, a record flight from the standpoint of distance and endurance. Aside from a few stories in the foreign newspapers and a reception by the German and Chinese communities, Shanghai paid no official attention to the wonderful exploit of Baron von Huenefeld. A similar lack of attention was paid to the exploit of Brock and Schlee last year. The Americans turned out to watch them land and that was all. According to the *Reuters* report last Tuesday, more than 100,000 persons turned out to greet the German Zeppelin upon its arrival in America and New York's reception to Baron von Huenefeld and his associates was exceeded only by its reception to Col. Lindbergh last year. Tokyo has planning an elaborate reception for Baron von Huenefeld and last year the Japanese similarly welcomed Brock and Schlee. Why Shanghai refuses to pay appropriate honors to these pioneers of the air who visit this city is difficult to understand, but apparently the only things Shanghai ever gets excited about are communist uprisings and then they put up the barbed-wire barricades! But despite Shanghai's lack of enthusiasm, the accomplishment of Baron von Huenefeld was a wonderful one and significant of the development which has taken place in the German Republic since the war. His difficulty in finding a landing place here was similar to the difficulty experienced by the American airmen last year. There is much talk in Chinese Nationalist circles about aeronautical development; hence the first step would seem to be the construction and appropriate marking of a field. Shanghai, because of its location is bound to be on the main route between Europe and Tokyo in the new air services shortly to be developed; therefore the necessity of giving some thought to the development of an appropriate airport. Also, it wouldn't do any particular harm if the foreign authorities here evinced a little enthusiasm when these pioneering heroes of the air—regardles of nationality—visit our city!

SHANGHAI'S NEED OF A "POOR-MAN'S" BANK

ABOUT two weeks ago Judge King in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai severely censured a British Indian money lender who was sueing a client for the return of a loan. The Judge brought out the fact that the Indian had actually loaned his client the sum of $200 but in order to get the money the client had been forced to sign a note for $400 and also had been forced to pay interest at the rate of 120 percent a year. Now there is a similar case in the American Court where an Indian is suing a client—an American—for the return of the sum of $800, when the actual amount loaned was $500. In this case the interest was also at the rate of 120 percent a year. As explained in a previous comment on this subject, these British Indians occupy a privileged position in Shanghai. The Shanghai Municipal Council brings them here as policemen. They are provided with arms and a uniform and then proceed to "lord" it over the Chinese population. After serving for a time on the police force they resign and set themselves up as money lenders, obtaining exorbitant rates of interest from impecunious victims who are caught in their nets. A few years ago there was a case where a British woman attempted to murder one of these loan sharks who had been terrorizing her for a long time because of her inability to repay a loan. There have been cases in the courts here where the evidence showed that the victim had repaid the original amount of the loan several times in exorbitant interest charges, but still had not reduced the capital. Since there seems to be no way of regulating this situation by law as has been done in other lands, the next best way out would be for someone to start a so-called "poor-man's" bank that would make a specialty of small loans at reasonable rates of interest. There are numerous banks of this character in the United States and they do an aggregate business that runs into the hundreds of millions. A recent report in the *New York Times* stated that a total of G.$341,000,000 was lent to 1,990,000 small borrowers in New York last year. The greatest demands were for loans of G.$300 and under. The banks which cater to this type of business are carefully regulated by law in order to prevent usury, but even with the regulation they have been found to be profitable enterprises and perform an important service to the community. The Russell Sage Foundation has investigated this situation and has fostered a uniform small-loan law which has been adopted by twenty-five states. However, under extraterritorial conditions which prevail in China it is impossible for such a law to be passed, hence the problem here should be attacked in another direction: by the organization of a "poor-man's" bank which would cater to this type of business. The fact that these Indian money-lenders are able to amass vast fortunes here through the practice of usury, shows that there ought to be a good field here for a bank that would cater to this type of business and still operate on legitimate lines and which would perform a needed service to the community.

Missionaries Return to Posts in Shantung

A recent telegram from Japanese sources in the *Japan Advertiser* stated that recently more than 30 foreign missionaries had returned to their posts in the Taian district of Shantung as the province had again become more settled. The district is however reported to be still poverty stricken, and exorbitant taxes are being enforced.

U. S. "CAREER" DIPLOMATS MUST ALSO RESIGN!

AMERICA has two kinds of diplomats—"career" diplomats and ordinary garden-variety diplomats. "Career" diplomats are those who grow up in the service; in other words they enter the Diplomatic Service as a career and advance through the various grades to the position of Minister or Ambassador. The other kind of diplomats are appointed by the President from civil life and usually are men who have achieved prominence in the professions or in business life. They usually are members of the same political party as the President and always tender their resignations at the expiration of the President's term of office. For many decades all American diplomats as well as those in the Consular Service were political appointees, but during the administration of President Roosevelt, all of the Consuls and several grades of diplomatic secretaries were placed under the Civil Service and their positions thus made permanent. Recently further legislation was passed amalgamating the diplomatic and consular services into the Foreign Service and provision was made for retirement on pension following a certain number of years' service. The foregoing explanation of the American diplomatic service will serve as an introduction to a curious telegram from Washington which was received in Shanghai recently through *Reuter*s service which stated that some 22 out of 28 of America's "career" diplomats had signed an agreement not to resign next March at the expiration of President Coolidge's term of office. When this matter was brought to the President's attention his reaction was both interesting and direct. He declared that the Ministers and Ambassadors of the United States abroad were primarily the personal representatives of the President, though necessarily expressing their views through the Department of State; hence it was only natural that they should resign at the expiration of the President's term of office, whether they were career men or political appointees. The President indicated further that he regarded the suggestion not to resign "only as a recurrence of a disposition on the part of Government officials to constitute themselves a self-perpetuating body, destined to withstand the replacement of any of its members, contrary to the spirit of the laws and constitution of the United States." Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister in Peiping is a "career" diplomat, having previously served as Secretary in the Legation at Peiping, the Embassy at Tokyo and in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington. Whether Mr. MacMurray signed the agreement not to resign at the end of President Coolidge's Administration, that was referred to in the recent *Reuter* message is not known.

The Beginning of Reconstruction

THE ACTION of the National Government in adopting a permanent constitution has been quickly followed by definite moves in the direction of reconstruction, according to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers and by statements of officials of the reorganized government, which under the new constitution is to be known in future as "National Government, Republic of China."

The first definite move in the direction of financial stability was last week when the Government approved plans which had been submitted by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance for the opening of the Government Central bank which will have its headquarters in Shanghai. The Shanghai Mint, which was originally constructed in 1920 but was never opened owing to the disturbed political situation, is now to be placed in operation. All minting of currency is to be centralized in the Shanghai Mint and provincial mints in various parts of the country are to be closed and the machinery moved to Shanghai. The Shanghai mint, which is located in the Chapei district, was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Clifford Hewitt, an American expert in this work who supervised the construction of the large U. S. Government Mint at Philadelphia and the Philippine Government Mint at Manila. In connection with the plans for opening the Government Central Bank and Government mint in Shanghai, the Ministry of Finance has announced the flotation of a currency-reform loan of $30,000,000 this month, the bonds to be secured on a portion of the former German Boxer Indemnity and to be supervised by the Inspectorate of Customs. The manager of the Shanghai Mint will probably be Mr. Kwok Bew of the Wing-On Company.

In this same connection it has been announced that the Government has engaged the services of Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, economist of Princeton University, who is arriving in Shanghai shortly with a staff of experts to serve in an advisory capacity in connection with plans for currency reform and financial readjustment. Dr. Kemmerer previously served for several years as an adviser to the Philippine Government where he assisted in the establishment of a gold standard in the Islands. Since that time he has served in a similar capacity in connection with currency reform projects in Egypt, Mexico, Guatamala, Union of South Africa, Chile, Poland and elsewhere. He is managing editor of the American *Economic Bulletin* and has written extensively on financial and economic subjects including several books and reports on the U. S. Federal Reserve Banking System. Dr. Kemmerer was born at Scranton, Pa. on June 29,1875. He is now professor of economics and finance at Princeton University.

The National Government has also arranged for the employment of other American advisers to assist in reconstruction, two of them being Mr. Henry K. Murphy, architect of New York and Mr. Ernest Payson Goodrich, consulting engineer of New York. Mr. Murphy who is well known in China through his construction of numerous missionary colleges and universities in China and business buildings in Shanghai, has been appointed consulting architect for the extensive city-planning scheme at Nanking, the new National Capital. The tentative plans call for the complete reconstruction of the city as well as the construction of appropriate government buildings, the total financial outlay running into several millions of dollars.

Mr. Ernest Payson Goodrich, well known consulting engineer of New York, has also been appointed an adviser by the National Government, his job being the drafting of plans and supervision of construction of a deepwater harbor and docking facilities for ocean-going steamers at Whampoa, Canton. The plan for the development of a port at Whampoa was long the ambition of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, his desire being to restore Canton to its

previous position of prosperity which it enjoyed in the early half of the last century, prior to the development of the British port of Hongkong. Mr. Goodrich was born at Decatur, Mich., May 7, 1874 and is an engineering graduate of the University of Michigan. After serving as a civil engineer in the U. S. Navy he resigned and was appointed chief engineer for the construction of the extensive Bush Terminals and affiliated companies in New York City. He was a member of the War Claims Technical Committee during the World War and since that time has been engaged in private practice. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Association of Port Authorities, City Managers, Association of Navigation Congresses, etc. He is also a writer on engineering subjects and has translated the German "Der Eisenbetonbau" (Concrete Steel Construction) into the English language.

Still another reconstruction project which the National Government has decided to embark upon immediateiy is the construction of a drainage and reclamation canal, known as the "Tu-Lu" Canal at Tientsin. This canal will be some thirty miles in length and will relieve the flooded condition of the rivers in the vicinity of Tientsin which are responsible for vast damages to farm properties every year. This job will involve an expenditure of approximately G. $5,000,000 and will provide employment for some 100,000 famine victims during the coming winter. This project has been an indirect result of the famine relief drive which is being conducted in the United States by the China Famine Relief Association. It is understood that tentative arrangements for this work were made with Mr. John Earl Baker, general secretary of the American famine relief association when he was in China recently. According to report an American firm of hydraulic engineers has agreed to finance the project, in the form of a ten year loan with interest at 6 percent, the work to be started immediately and conducted in connection with the work of famine relief which is being conducted by the American famine relief organization.

Tentative arrangements for these various reconstruction projects are understood to have been entered into when Mr. Sun Fo was in the United States last summer. Now, according to authoritative report, the Government has given its sanction, so that the work can be proceeded with as soon as possible. Further negotiations with American financial and commercial interests, according to report, are now being conducted by Dr. C. C. Wu, special envoy of the National Government to the United States and Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington. Still another reconstruction project involving a considerable expenditure of money which Mr. Sun Fo is reported to have taken up while in the United States, was the construction of a high-power wireless station at Shanghai with feeder stations at Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Mukden. It has been reported in the Chinese newspapers that Mr. Sun Fo had an interview with General Harboard, president of the Radio Corporation of America and that it is likely that the work of constructing the stations in China on behalf of the National Government, may be awarded to the Radio Corporation, the reason being due to China's urgent need of quickly establishing radio communication with the United States.

In an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai recently, Mr. Sun Fo stated that financiers in both Europe and the United States are anxious to be of service to China in her reconstruction plans, but that the chief job rests with China in the development of a stable government and stabilized political conditions which must include the reduction and unification of the army. He said that American bankers are particularly interested in China as a field for investment and that America is the logical place for China to obtain funds for reconstruction purposes. "The chief job, of course, rests with us," was Mr. Sun's statement." If we can stabilize our National Government, the rest will be easy because financiers and businessmen abroad are anxious to assist China and are only waiting upon the stabilization of political conditions to enter the field."

Admiral Bristol Addresses American Women's Club

Admiral Mark L. Bristol delivered an address before the American Women's Club in Shanghai October 10 on "Turkey", a topic on which the Admiral is exceptionally well informed. Admiral Bristol was sent to Turkey after the Armistice in 1919 by President Wilson as Senior Naval officer, mostly with the object of keeping the American Government informed as to the situation. The following year he was made High Commissioner.

In his address, Admiral Bristol, after tracing the decline of Turkey as a great Power under the Sultans, gave an account of the improvements that had taken place since the Revolution had placed the government into the hands of younger men. In the old days it was a one-man government and the people were taxed to the limit to provide for the luxuries of the Sultan and the Pashas and to keep them in idleness. The signing of the Armistice found the Turkish people on their backs, their country exhausted economically and everything in bad shape. The country was under military occupation of the Allies. The greater part of the Arabian states had been conquered by the Allies. There were the Military High Commissioners appointed by the various countries, Great Britain, Italy, France, the United States. Venezelos got the Greeks to enter the war at a late date. There always has been a feud between the Greeks and the Turks, and the sending of the Greeks into Armenia was a big mistake, it led to massacres and deportations. The question of the constant quarrels between the Christian and Moslem races has always been one of politics and economics and not one of religion at all, said Admiral Bristol. And as for their respective deeds, neither had anything on the other, for what the Moslems did when they were in power the Christians did when they in turn were in power. When the women of Turkey came out of the revolution, they showed up better than the men; Turkey had a remarkable man as its leader. While breviously the success of the revolution was due largely to the opposition to it, without its great leader, Mustapha Kemal, it would never have accomplished the remarkable things it did in so short a time. Whether Turk or Greek or British or whatever nationality, he was a remarkable man. He was the driving force in organizing the men's fight for freedom.

Honoluluans Visit Shanghai

Ralph E. Woolley, chairman of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, George T. Armitage, executive secretary of the Bureau and J. Stanley Mc Kenzie and Edward Towse, past chairmen of the Bureau, arrived in Shanghai on October 12, on a short visit in the Orient. They are attempting to secure the cooperation of leading hotels and steamship companies of the Far East in a campaign to increase tourist travel throughout the Pacific. According to these gentlemen the Pacific receives far less attention from tourists than it deserves. They are of the opinion that much of the tourist business now enriching European ports could profitably be diverted to the Hawaii, Japan, China and the south Pacific islands. By united advertising and publicity efforts they state that it would be possible to interest a far larger number of travellers than is the case at present, and point to the rich results of their own advertising of the Hawaiian Islands as ample proof that people are interested in Pacific travel, when its attractions are properly presented.

Before coming to China, the party spent three weeks in Japan. Mr. Armitage remains in Shanghai until today, when he leaves for home, via Japan. The rest of the party left Shanghai last Tuesday, to spend a few days in Peking. They will join Mr. Armitage in Japan and return to Honolulu at the end of October. Mr. Wooley, Mr. Armitage and Mr. McKenzie are accompanied by their wives,

A Rift in the National Celebrations

BY C. Y. W. MENG

THE rise of modern democracy in China constitutes the marvel of the twentieth century. Emerging from several thousand years of isolation from the western world, discarding old constitutions, and donning the garb of western constitutional government, this ancient democracy of the Orient, the mother of Far Eastern Civilization, is astonishing the whole world with her debut into the family of modern democracies. The tenth of October of the twentieth century—the date for the first establishment of the Chinese Republic—is therefore just as significant, and as glorious as July 4th of the eighteenth century, when the people of a great continent at last freed themselves from the oppression of their mother country, and July 14th when the people of one European Nation, donated us with the first idea of modern democracy. While "all men are equal" is the motto of the American revolution, and "equality, liberty and fraternity" is the motto of the French revolution, "to liberate China from the yoke of foreign imperialism, to free China from the control of military despotism, to construct a new China based on the Three People Principles, to place China in a better position in the family of nations" is the motto of the Chinese revolution. China's victory is a victory for all human beings in this universe!

Being such an important, significant, and glorious occasion, the celebration is rather universal, not only national! The whole World joins in the celebration of the French revolution, the whole world rejoices in commemmoration of the Declaration of Independence. So the whole world joins in the celebration of the Chinese Revolution!

October 10th, 1928

The commemoration of Oct. 10 of 1928 is particularly important because for the past few years, China had been divided up by different militarists, and when October 10 came, while we were happy, we could not but heave a sigh that China was only republican in name, but anarchic in fact. The Chinese people suffered more than ever before. But the year 1928 is quite a different one! The People's Revolution, which aims at the liberation of China from foreign imperialism and militarism, has at last succeeded in its ultimate aim. China, formerly divided up into north and south, is now unified under the control of one government—A National Government. The celebration of October 10 of 1928 is not only in commemoration of the first establishment of the Republic, but also in memory of the "first unification of China." With the formation of five *yuan*, the organization of the government is completed. With the coming to the capital of all foreign ministers in Peiping, some of the Sino-Foreign problems may be solved. With the organization of various committees for constructive work, the building of a new China is only a matter of time. In other words, China has a bright future ahead! The celebration of October 10 of 1928 on a "big scale" justified its occasion!

International Settlement Silent!

While the whole of China had a three-day celebration, lantern parades taking place in every corner of the Chinese district, and entertainments and mass meetings, being held in every part of China, the International Settlement, a part of the Chinese territory, was alone silent. In the three foreign newspapers in Shanghai, namely, *The China Press*, *North China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Times*, we find in the headings such big words— "All China Observes National Holiday," etc. But when we read the detailed report of the celebration in Shanghai, we find—"the lantern parade through the Chinese city was the most spectacular item on yesterday's program." No word was mentioned as to the celebration in the International Settlement. The only meeting held in celebration of the National Day was in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. It was so held not because it was permitted, but rather, it was because the site of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is not within the jurisdiction of S.M.C.

The tram-cars in the International Settlement did not even hoist the Chinese national flag on that date, which they usually did on previous years. Should they not know which flag they should fly—the Chinese Kuomintang flag or the five-colored flag—or should they be still unwilling to fly the Nationalist flag because they are still refusing to recognize the Nationalist authorities in China, they ought at least to have flown their own flag as a token of their congratulation to the Chinese. The tram-cars in the French Concession flew the French flag, which was, of cause, a mistake, but was however, better than to fly none at all.

S. M. C. Did Not Allow Celebration

We know the holding of meetings in the Settlement was not permitted by the S. M. C., because previous to October 10 the Student Body in Shanghai had already addressed communications to Mr. King, commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, requesting him to arrange with the S. M. C. for permission to have the lantern parade take place in the Settlement and to let students, dressed in full uniform, pass through the Settlement on their way to the Chinese City for participating in the celebration. The reason why the students asked so early for such permission was because of the fact that sometime ago, when students, dressed in student uniform, in going to the Chinese City for attending the "Student Army Drill" passing through the Settlement, were all arrested by the S. M. C. police. That is what is known as "wholesale arrest of Students by S. M. C. police." These young men, in going through the Settlement, carried no arms, nor did they do anything violent, or disturb the peace in the Settlement, Though several communications were addressed to the Consular Body and S. M. C. and as there was no meeting at last held, we believe it was because the S. M. C. did not permit such a celebration.

Colony or Chinese Territory?

That they did not permit Chinese to do so was on the ground that the Settllement is now, in their eyes, foreign territory, not a part of the Chinese territory. But a review of the history of how the Settlement came under the control of S. M. C. will reveal to us that from the early days when the Chinese signed treaties with foreign powers in 1842 and in subsequent years it was only allowed foreign nationals to reside at the towns and cities of Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow and Shanghai for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, China has never either expressly or impliedly surrendered her sovereignity over the areas within her territory. The Chinese are the owners: they should be permitted to do anything that is in comformity with the orders of the Chinese Government or Chinese law. The Settlement is not a protectorate of some foreign power nor a colony. But the present policy of the S. M. C. is not merely to control and administer the Settlement, but actually to treat the Settlement as a colony and Chinese as colonists. At present, they allow many illegal businesses to go on though they are expressly prohibited by Chinese law. The S. M. C. knows only how to extend road construction out of the Settlement limits. In order to justify them to do so, they have to welcome, or connive at the free movement of residents.

It further employs as policemen hundreds of foreign "snobbery," who know nothing of the Chinese, to suppress the Chinese. One small incident will be sufficient to indicate the truth of this statement. A Chinese coolie carrying something on the shoulder walked on the sidewalk of Range Road. A foreign inspector went forward with the apparent intention of ordering him to walk on the road, not on the side-walk. But insteading of telling him to do so, he, without any single word, gave him slaps on his ear. The poor coolie did not know even why he was beaten, so he ran away. Should we engage such policemen? By employing so many snobbish policemen, the intention of S. M. C. to control or colonize the Settlement is made clear. The annual report of 1926 tells us that one fourth of total revenue of the Settlement was in the payment of the foreign police. In fact, it is now all too clear a fact that the inefficiency of the police administration and organization of S. M. C. is entirely responsible for the frequent or rather daily occurrence of robberies, murders, and kidnapping cases.

Archaic Organization

In the first place, to employ foreigners to control the natives with a law or a form of organization which was drawn up several decades ago, and which are now no longer suitable for present day administration, and to further refuse to admit such changes as are demanded by the changing circumstances, is in itself a big mistake. Secondly, there should be more patrolling policemen. At present, robbers are allowed to run away, because policemen on duty are too scanty in some sections of the streets. Thirdly, the S. M. C. should enforce a new regulation that hereafter should any one move into some building within the Settlement, or should one move from one place to another within the Settlement, he must be registered at the office of S. M. C. This will prevent the making of certain houses the secret meeting places of outlaws. At present, there is no such regulation, the kidnappers being free to move in or move about and thus avoid publicity.

S. M. C. Demoralizing Settlement

Aside from the inefficiency of the police which the S. M. C. has not yet been able to improve, we find many activities are permitted to go on which according to both Chinese law and Chinese public opinion, are illegal. For example, "Greyhound" racing, which is expressly prohibited by the Chinese law. But the S. M. C. permits it to go on. The Chinese newspapers constantly report that so many Chinese have been

China and France Settle Nanking Incident

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking on October 17 issued the text of the Notes exchanged between Dr. C. T. Wang and M. Cosme in settlement of the Nanking Incident and also in connection with the revision of the Sino-French treaties. The documents, which were circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency, are as follows:—

Translation from the Chinese text

Nanking, October 1st, 1928.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

With reference to the Nanking Incident which took place on the 24th of March last year, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, animated by a desire to promote the most friendly relations happily subsisting between the French and the Chinese people, the Nationalist Government are prepared to bring about an immediate settlement of the case.

In the name of the Nationalist Government, I have the honor to convey in the sincerest manner to Your Excellency's Government their regret at the loss of property sustained by the French residents in Nanking and the personal injuries and material damage done to them, although it has been found, after investigation of the incident, that it was entirely instigated by the Communists prior to the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

The Nationalist Government have, in pursuance of their established policy, taken effective steps for the protection of the lives and property of the French residents in China and for the punishment of the soldiers and other persons implicated in the incident. With the extermination of the Communists and their evil influences, which tended to impair the friendly relations between the French and the Chinese people, the Nationalist Government feel confident that henceforth the task of protecting foreigners will be rendered easier, and the Nationalist Government undertake specifically that there will be no similar violence or agitation against French lives or legitimate interests.

The Nationalist Government are prepared, for the sake of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries to give full compensation and to pay as soon as possible for the personal injuries and material damage done to the French residents, in accordance with the general principles of International Law. The Nationalist Government propose, therefore, to institute a Sino-French joint commission to verify on the scene of the incident the actual injuries and damage suffered by the French residents at the hands of the Chinese, and to assess the amount of compensation due in each case.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Translation from the French Text

Peiping, October 1st, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In reply to Your Excellency's Note of October 1st, 1928 I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that like Your Excellency, I am prepared to settle the Nanking Incident on such basis as will permit the maintenance and development of the amicable relations existing between the French and Chinese peoples.

It is in this spirit that the French Government accepts the sincere regret expressed to it for the loss of lives, and for the injuries and material damage suffered by the French nationals during the Incident of March 24th, 1927.

In this connection, it is with satisfaction that I take note of the will clearly shown by the Nationalist Government to punish the guilty parties, and I do not doubt that the punishments incurred by those responsible for the Incident will be meted out without delay. It is understood that the Nationalist Government will henceforth take all the proper measures for assuring the protection of French nationals residing in Chinese territory, and that they will secure them from the recurrence of any incident of a like nature.

Finally, I beg to agree to the appointment of a Sino-French Joint Commission whose members will be subsequently chosen by the respective parties, and whose mission it will be to verify and assess, with a view to making immediate reparations; material damage of every kind suffered by French nationals or establishments placed under the protection of the Government of the French Republic.

I am confident that the fulfilment of the terms in respect to all the above points by the Nationalist Government is of such a nature as to develop profitably the relations between France and China. It is in this spirit that I consider the execution of these terms which is to be effected within the shortest possible period as constituting a definite settlement of the questions arising from the Nanking Incident.

(Signed) H. COSME
Charge d'Affaires

Translation from the Chinese Text

Nanking, October 9th, 1948.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires:

I wish to suggest that, in order to improve the cordial relations hitherto existing between China and France, Your Excellency's Government will take further steps for the revision of the existing treaties between the two countries and for the settlement of the outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Translation from the French Text

Monsieur le Ministre:

In a Note dated October 9th 1928, Your Excellency expressed the desire for a revision of the treaties between France and China and for a settlement of the questions outstanding between the two countries.

I believe I may assure the Nationalist Government that the French people regard with great sympathy the effort made by the Chinese people for developing on a sound basis an administrative and judicial life, and for realizing their aspirations for a national sovereignty unrestricted, so far as possible, from obligations having an exceptional character. In this connection, the French Government true to its liberal traditions, is willing to give a new assurance of the traditional friendship of the French people toward the Chinese people, and it expresses the hope that the opportunity will present itself for a regular revision, by mutual consent, of those stipulations of the existing treaties which shall have become unnecessary and inappropriate.

(Signed) H. COSME
Charge d' Affaires

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declared bankrupt because they had sold and pawned everything they had so as to gamble in the greyhound races. The Shanghai Greyhound Club also issued complimentary tickets—free admission—to induce Chinese to take part in the gambling. It is said that in one night, the Club can earn $160,000. Certainly, this is a good business. This explains why two months later another greyhound court was constructed, with another one in the French Concession under construction.

Recently the Settlement has become a favorite place for pleasure-seekers. Every big restaurant or hotel has opened "ball rooms" where many young girls are engaged as dancing partners. If one happens to walk along Nanking Road, the principal thoroughfare of the Settlement, one will notice that many young prostitutes are standing on the roadside stopping men who may pass by. That is to say that the prostitution business in the Settlement is growing, but not being prohibited. To permit the above to go on in Paris, Tokyo, etc. is of little interest but for foreigners to permit it to go on in China is to destroy the very foundation of the Chinese morality and the long-existing Chinese civilization.

In starting such illegal business, the promoters spend most of their energy in giving the information to the Chinese. The Chinese translation of their advertisements can be seen everywhere. That is to say, when an illegal business can extract money from the Chinese, the Chinese enjoy equality with the foreigners, so Chinese are admitted to all foreign theaters, restaurants and all gambling courts. But to some public places, we find these big words "is reserved for the foreign community exclusively." Despite the fact that the parks are now opened to Chinese, the Race Course is still closed to Chinese at ordinary times. The Settlement, under S. M. C. administration, becomes a place where racial inequality is clearly in existence, and where all sorts of immoralities are practised!

Let the Settlement be Taken Back

It being clear that the S. M. C. will not permit Chinese to engage in legitimate business, even to celebration of the National Day, and will not respect the orders of the Chinese Government and Chinese laws, but will permit illegal businesses to go on, and as it is clear that the S. M. C. is not able to administer the Settlement; and as it is clear that the Settlement is Chinese territory, the Chinese having the right to take it back at any time, we strongly recommend to our government that the International Settlement in Shanghai must be the first one among all the "leased territories" to be taken back.

Shanghai, October 12, 1928

National Christian Council Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Christian Council of China was held in Shanghai this and last week, Dr. David Z. T. Yui presiding. At the opening session on October 11, Dr. Yui referred to the improved prospects of China as seen in national unification and the beginnings of a central government and efforts at political and social reconstruction. He spoke of the proceedings at the Jerusalem Conference and said that in China as in Jerusalem there should be a recognition of the realities of life and a determined effort to get rid of its unrealities. The Christian movement in China should, he said, aim to explode the unrealities of its present situation and explore all regions of Chinese life not yet claimed for Christ.

Dr. C. Y. Cheng spoke on the subject, "The Effect of Present Changing Conditions on the Chinese Church." Dr. Cheng spoke in a hopeful vein and felt that the people's movement had included political and all other movements which have marked the life of China since the Republic was established 17 years ago. Speaking on the negative effects of the changing conditions on the life of the Chinese Church, he said that the Chinese Church is as yet neither fully organized nor fully independent. Its mistakes, he said, have been due in large part to a lack of understanding of Christianity and a failure to take Christ seriously enough.

Growing Spirit of Tolerance

Changing conditions, he said had produced certain positive fruits which promised much for the future development of the Chinese Church; growth in humility and self-examination had created a fear of self-complacency. Towards the values in other religions there had developed a growing spirit of tolerance. Other religions in fact were now seen not to be the worst enemies of Christianity in China. The worst enemies, he said, were materialism and atheism.

Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, speaking on "The Church and its Problems", drew a forecast of the probable future of the Church in the next decade along four lines. He predicted a growing degree of unity, but he urged three things as being necessary: a deeper spiritual appreciation of the values in each group by members of the others; the Church must understand the basis of Christian unity and where authority in religion primarily rests; and that Christians in China must grow in power to act together. He said he felt also that the Church in China would grow in power to help build up the life of the nation. To do this more Christian individuals should enter the national service. Furthermore the Church should strengthen its corporate witness on national and social problems. Furthermore, he said that as the Church in China becomes deeply rooted in China's past it will gain in strength and inspiration to contribute to China's life.

He felt also that the Church should, and would, become a field for the release of the energies of the manhood and womanhood of China. To achieve this, however, the Church must give a greater place to women, ensuring that their preparation for service is as good as that given to men and recognizing their capacities are equal to those of the men. He urged also special efforts for the use of returned students and educated people in the work of the Church. "It has been reported," he said, "that there are 500 returned students in Peiping that were formerly related to the Church who now have little or nothing to do with it." To utilize this waste force is one of the problems confronting the Church. Lay workers also must be organized for Christian service. Some Chinese leaders are raising the question whether the Western idea that fulltime workers are necessary in the work of the Church has not been overworked in China. Finally Dr. Hodgkin expressed the hope that the Chinese Church would become more spiritual.

The first day's session closed with an address by Mr. Ebizawa, Secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan, who had come as a visiting delegate to the meeting of the National Christian Council.

The Jerusalem Conference

The second day's meeting was spent largely in group meetings in the study and discussion of four commissions based on the findings of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem. The commissions were divided into: (1) The Christian Message and the Church's Central Emphasis. (2) The Church and the Nation. (3) Leadership needed by the Church to Meet the Present Opportunities. (4) Christian Co-operation and Unity.

Dr. C. Y. Cheng, Dr. D. W. Lyon, Dr. Luella Miner, Rev. Donald Fay gave their impressions of the Jerusalem Conference. Dr. Cheng spoke of the great difference between the Conference at Jerusalem and the conference of the International Missionary Council held in Edinburgh in 1910 which had been essentially a conference of the older churches. The Jerusalem Conference, he said, was a conference of the newer churches as well as of the older churches and from it the Chinese Christians received a new sense of world relationship. Dr. Lyon pointed out that the report on "The Message" of the Church was in reality a report on the mission of the Church. Dr. Miner brought up the question of the relation of religion to education. The Conference had felt that religion was a vital part of education and the Christian Church was therefore responsible for keeping the two together. Mr. Fay spoke of the responsibility of the Christian Movement to rural problems, industrial problems and to racial problems, each with its underlying question of human equality. "Jerusalem as a spiritual experience" was the subject of the morning meditation led by the Rev. F. C. Lobenstine.

Miss Maude Royden made an address at the meeting October 16 on "A Forward Looking Church," her remarks being interpreted into Chinese by Dr. Woo I-fang, president of Ginling College.

At the meeting held October 17 official approval was given to the message and recommendations of the meeting of the International Missionary Council held at Jerusalem.

Famous German Airman in Shanghai

While a huge German dirigible was making slow headway towards America in a terrific gale, a Junker all-metal airplane piloted by an intrepid German flier arrived in Shanghai. Thus was American interest, particularly in China, directed to the achievements of German airmen, the more so because Baron von Huenefeld, who circled over Shanghai on the afternoon of October 15, shortly before six o'clock, recently flew the Atlantic from Europe westward. His aim in that trip was to land first in the United States, but bad weather drove him to Greeley Island, off Canada, instead.

Baron Huenefeld left Canton at 9.40 a.m. October 15 and was scheduled to land at the Hungjao aerodrome, but owing to being given wrong directions at Canton he landed at Lunghua instead, and thus the large crowd that had gathered at the former place to greet him was disappointed. It was about an hour later that the expectant spectators learned that he had landed at Lunghua shortly after six o'clock. The German Colony in Shanghai gave the Baron, his Swedish pilot, Charles Lindner, and Mr. Laengerich, the mechanic, a particularly warm welcome. A fete was held in his honor at the German Garden Club on Avenue Haig, after which the party became the guests for the night of A. Widman on Hungjao road. After two days of sightseeing in Shanghai, the Baron made off for his final destination, Tokyo, at ten o'clock Wednesday night but at the time of going to press had not arrived there.

The trip from Canton was uneventful. When the *Europa*, the Baron's plane, left Berlin during the latter part of September, he had no intention of making a record, although he had not figured on as much delay as there has been. The flight was made via India, and the party was held up at Mandalay for 12 days by the monsoon and incidental heavy rains.

As stated, the trip up from Canton was devoid of incident. Despite the delays he experienced *en route*, the Baron is firmly of the opinion that the southern route is the only practicable one for a regular airplane service between Europe and China. One of the objects of the flight has been to test out the advantages of the southern route as compared with the shorter one, via Siberia. The latter, in the Baron's opinion, is not so good a route owing to the heavy snows and bitter cold experienced during a great part of the year.

Many thousands of people turned out during Wednesday to have a look at the plane, which during the day flew from Lunghua to the originally-intended landing place at the Hungjao aerodrome. It is a sister plane to the *Bremen*, which the Baron flew westward across the Atlantic and is one of the finest products of the Junkers works. It holds the world's record for endurance, having remained in the air 66 hours and 25 minutes in a recently completed test.

Tiffin Given to Retiring Conservancy Engineer-in-Chief

H. von Heidenstam, until recently Engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, was entertained to tiffin in the Majestic Hotel October 16, by Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Board, F. W. Maze (Deputy Inspector-General of Customs, and Capt. R. Longworth (acting Harbor Master), directors of the Board. In the absence of Mr. King who was confined to his bed with a severe attack of influenza, Mr. Maze took the chair and made a felicitous speech, wishing the guest *bon voyage* in his retirement to his home in Holland.

In a happy reply Mr. von Heidenstam said that the day was coming fast when ships with 30 feet draft or over would be coming up the river to Shanghai, whose future was limitless because of the immense hinterland it had to serve.

The Saneness of Hongkong

BY J. A. J.

Those who are accustomed to the whims and fancies of the die-hards at Shanghai and to the autocracy of the Municipal Council and its British police officials in matters pertaining to Chinese residents in the so-called International Settlement will be surprised to discover, upon a few days' stay at Hongkong, that there is an entirely different atmosphere prevailing between the British and the Chinese in the Crown Colony. Here, there is no studied effort "to put the Chinks in there proper place," as they are wont to say in Shanghai; on the contrary, the general attitude, from the Governor down to the minor civil servant; from the Chief Justice down to the last police officer, is one of fairness towards all, irrespective of color or creed, and any one in Government service committing a lapse, intentionally or otherwise, by endeavoring to put over an air of superiority or by being unjust, if discovered or complained against, is promptly hauled over the coals. Thus it is that the police have just been censured by one of the magistrates for "outrageous conduct" toward certain Chinese witnesses in a police court case, this consisting merely in the police sending for and interrogating these witnesses just prior to the continuation of the case before the magistrate in question. In other words, there is not that kind of attitude in Hongkong —as there is in Shanghai—that the police are never in the wrong, nor is there any such interpretation in regard to the government as there is in Shanghai that the Municipal Council can never err. There are certain misguided individuals in the foreign community, it is true, who consider the mere wearing of the mess-jacket and the questionable privilege of signing chits as a sufficient indication of their superior standing, but they do not go such a long way as do their prototypes in the so-called "Model Settlement." One has never heard the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council admit, as Sir Cecil Clementi, the illustrious governor of Hongkong has done, that most of the misunderstandings which have arisen in recent years between the Europeans and Chinese in this country have been due to the inability of the former to go half way toward meeting the latter. The Governor, just prior to his departure from the Colony on leave, found two occasions to give expression to this sentiment

View of the Harbor of Hongkong, British Possession on South China Coast

Tanakaism an International Menace

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX

(*In the North-China Star, Tientsin*)

Baron Tanaka's China policy has been a signal failure as far as Japan is concerned, but this is Japan's business. It has done China a great deal of harm, but this is China's business. It is rapidly becoming an international menace to the peace in the Far East, and this is the business of every Western Power that has any interests in this part of the world.

When the Nationalists made their final advance to the north and it seemed to everyone that there would be serious fighting in Shantung, we thought there were many extenuating circumstances in Japan's action in rushing troops to Tsinan to protect her nationals and her interests, or both. The Tanaka Government gave numerous pledges to the outside world that she would withdraw as soon as her nationals were safe. We are not of those who attempt to put all the blame for the untoward incidents at Tsinan upon the Japanese troops, but we do feel that the Japanese must take their full share of the blame, and that if a real will for peace had been communicated from the Tanaka Governmant to the excellently disciplined Japanese troops, the occupation of Tsinan might have been as peaceful and as successful, as was the subsequent occuption of Tongshan by a British battalion, which never fired a shot.

For Baron Tanaka's subsequent offer to "negotiate" for the withdrawal from Tsinan, we have only the severest condemnation. He gave a pledge to the world that he would withdraw the Japanese troops, when the danger was past, and in these days, even in international politics, one does not "negotiate" a pledge. In this respect Baron Tanaka reminds us of the man who declared that he always renewed every promise he did not keep.

With the evident intention of the Japanese of all political parties to protect their great vested interests in Manchuria, we can find no serious objection; and the same is true of Japan's natural desire not to have her commercial treaty, and the rights established under it, entirely wiped out by a Nationalist communication calling attention to the fact that the time limit of the pact had expired. But Baron Tanaka's declaration that he would not permit Manchuria to be placed under Nationalist rule, even by the present Chinese head of the Three Eastern Provinces, is an insult to the Chinese nation and an affront to every Western Power pledged, as is Japan, to respect the territorial integrity of China. Baron Tanaka's claim that Article XXVI of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty provides that the pact remains automatically in force for another period of ten years is a cynical disregard for world-wide rules for the interpretation of international agreements.

At present Baron Tanaka seems to be "watchfully waiting" for the downfall of the Nationalist regime. The various Nationalist factions may quarrel, even bitterly, but Nationalism is here to stay, and the more this becomes evident, the more cunning and desperate must Tanakaism in China become. And herein lies the danger to peace and international interests in the Far East. Tanakaism has ceased to be a mere game between Japan and China. It is a growing menace to the interests of the Powers, and they should register their protests firmly and at once. The Baron did not get by with his Twenty-one Demands in 1915, and he will not get by with Tanakaism in 1928.

Far Eastern Americans in U. S. Who's Who

The names of fifty American residents of China appear in the 1928-1929 edition of *Who's Who in America*, copies of which have just been received in the Far East. They are John R. Putnam, Amoy; Bishop Daniel T. Huntington, Anking; James Mc C. Henry, Canton; Le Roy Webber, Chefoo; W. E. Brown, Thos. H. Coole, John Gowdy, and E. B. Price, Foochow; Alfred A. Gilman, F. P. Lockhart and Logan H. Roots, Hankow; M. S. Myers, Mukden; John K. Davis, Nanking (now Peiping); Roy C. Andrews, Julean Arnold, Mrs, Lewis Chase, Grover Clark, J. C. Ferguson, Alice B. Frame, Howard S. Galt, J. A. Goette, A. W. Grabau, G. R. Grose, John Van Antwerp Mac Murray, Forsythe Sherfesee, and John L. Stuart, Peiping; Norwood F. Allman, Lauress J. Birney, E. S. Cunningham, Verne Dyson, Frederick R. Graves, Frederick Griggs, Henry G. Hallock, Morris J. Harris, Thomas F. Millard, H. F. Misselwitz, Francis L. H. Pott, John B. Powell, Milton D. Purdy, F. J. Rawlinson, George Sellett, Francis J. White and Mark L. Bristol, Shanghai; Walter B. Nance, Soochow; David C. Berger, Swatow; Watson Mc H. Hayes, Tenghsien; Charles J. Fox, C. E. Gauss, Tientsin; Roderick W. Dorsey and John F. Kruger, Tsingtao.

The new edition of the American *Who's Who* contains 2,488 pages with the biographical sketches of 28,805 living men and women. An introductory note states that the names appearing in the volume are not selected as the *best* Americans, but as an attempt to choose the *best known* men and women of the country in all lines of useful and reputable achievements.

View of Football Grounds, in Happy Valley, Hongkong

and his Excellency's injunction does not appear to have fallen upon deaf ears.

Little "Diehardism" in Hongkong

Another example of the comparative absence of die-hardism in Hongkong is the tone of the English press toward questions of vital importance between the British and Chinese hereabouts. The writer knows of instances innumerable where contributions to the correspondence columns of the paper—such as are invariably accepted by the English press at Shanghai—have been returned to the correspondents "on account of the possibility of creating friction with the Chinese by the publication thereof." One can always find letters upon such subjects as the custom of wearing shorts and the inefficiency of the Public Works Department, but for "die-hard" explosions of wrath against the Chinese one looks for in vain. The editorial articles, too, reveal the fact that Hongkong editors are less provincial than those of Shanghai. Not all see eye to eye with the policies of the Canton government but there is never that desire to indulge in generalities and to launch vitriolic diatribes against the Chinese authorities as is the popular fashion amongst Shanghai editors.

All these things, of course, tend to maintain a wholesome equilibrium between the Europeans and Chinese of the Colony as well as encouraging friendly relations between Hongkong and Canton. It is no exaggeration to state that there has never been such cordiality before between Hongkong and Canton as there is at the present time and present indications are that, if anything, conditions will improve as time goes on. The May 30 affair has taught the people of Hongkong not to be ever again influenced by die-hardism of the Shanghai variety. At first, full credence was given to the die-hard version of the incident but as time went on, and impartial information leaked out, the people of Hongkong who were in the know, were struck with consternation over the colossal magnitude of the Shanghai blunder. The trade of Hongkong suffered so severely from the boycott of British goods and British ships that many firms have not yet recovered from the shock. Local shares collapsed all round causing men of means to become paupers overnight, and brokers, for the first time in many years, found themselves thoroughly broke. Hongkong business men have long been famous for their level-headedness, and what they have learnt from the May 30 affair will not be forgotten for many a day, namely that Shanghai is not to be trusted in the matter of handling delicate situations.

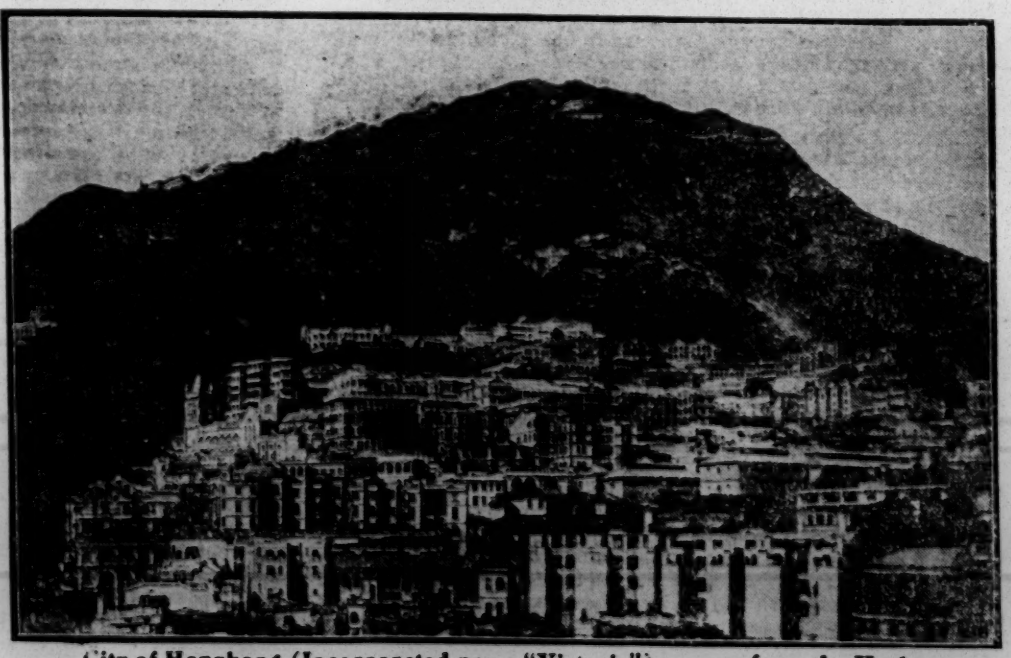
As a result of the greatly improved state of affairs between Hongkong and Canton, the trade of the British in these parts has picked up remarkably as is evidenced by the fact that British vessels entering and leaving the Colony are now invariably laden to the Plimsoll mark. On the other hand, Japanese vessels which used to do a roaring trade in 1925-1926 at the expense of British steamers, have now got the table turned upon them. If the die-hards of Shanghai will practice a good deal of moderation instead of persisting in burying their heads in the sand, they will assist their home government in bringing about better relations all round—not to mention the matter of improving the trade situation. This is not the personal opinion of the writer but the popular view of the Europeans in Hongkong.

No Greyhound Racing

An excellent illustration of the saneness which exists in Hongkong is the refusal of the authorities to permit greyhound racing in the Colony. The attitude of the authorities in the Colony is not that "if the Chinese do not want greyhound racing, let them keep away from the courses." The objection to grey-hound racing is that it appeals to the gambling instinct of the Chinese. Dog racing, as one British editor has pointed out, is as yet nowhere sanctioned in Chinese territory, but it is sanctioned in the area governed by the Shanghai Municipal Council under the protection of British troops. The opinion of Hongkong is that the culture of a new and insidious form of gambling is not a fit object for British protection. Nor does it avail for anyone to argue that the Chinese are already addicted to gambling. ***They are not already addicted to dog-racing.*** It is because they are prone to fall under the temptation of gambling that the introduction of dog-racing is a peril to them. If they were not given at all to gambling the introduction of dog-racing would not greatly matter.

Such is the general attitude in Hongkong as the writer has found it, and there is no question but that it contributes greatly toward bringing about friendly Sino-British relations in South China. Needless to say, the Chinese hereabouts have responded to these British overtures from Hongkong by going half out of their way toward meeting them. As Mr. Chu Chao-hsin declared while passing through Hongkong on his last visit to Nanking, the present friendliness between Hongkong and Canton augurs well for the future of Sino-British relations. Sir Cecil Clementi has undoubtedly placed all the facts before Sir Austen Chamberlain and if the Shanghai die-hards find they have fallen from grace at home, in contradistinction to the general appreciation in England of Hongkong's saneness, they have only themselves to thank for it.

Hongkong, September 25, 1928.



City of Hongkong (Incorporated name "Victoria") as seen from the Harbor

"China's Fighting Diplomat" —C. T. Wang

By Thomas F. Millard in the *New York Herald-Tribune*

To everyone familiar with political events and personalities in China he is known as "C. T."

If one looks up his biography and condenses it, he is Wang Chang-t'ing, age 46, B. A., Ph. D., LL. D., Phi Beta Kappa, etc; educated in China, Japan, and at Yale and Michigan universities; sometime secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai and later national secretary; ardent republican and early adherent of the revolution; member of China's first parliament and Vice President of the Senate; member of Kuomintang from that party's beginning; member of China's delegation at the Paris peace conference; negotiated for China the agreement whereby Japan evacuated Shantung Province; at times Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking and Acting Premier; chief Chinese member of the international China tariff conference; conducted negotiations with Soviet Russia and signed preliminary treaty; Minister of Justice; Minister of Foreign Affairs in the National Government of China.

One hesitates to say how long "C. T." will hold his present job. He took office at a moment of crisis in China's foreign relations, and especially with Japan. Conditions and circumstances may force him out before this article reaches New York. Already the barrage to drive him from office led by Japan's propaganda organs in China, is in full cry. If I know the man, he will retire rather than give up his ideas.

Always Turns Up Again

That, however, would mean little to "C. T." He is used to setbacks, and, so far, never has failed to turn up again, usually in a stronger position than before. One would call "C. T." a coming man in China if such a description was not stultified by the foregoing biographical outline. Year by year he continues to grow and there are no indications, that I can see, that he has reached his full stature. Dozens of times I have heard people (mostly foreigners who hoped it was true) say: "This finishes C. T. Wang." But he always refused to be, or to stay, finished.

I had known "C. T." fairly well for some years before then, but I "got" the man one night at Paris, in 1919.

The fact that the Big Four of the conference had decided against China, and in favor of Japan, about the Shantung question had been officially made known early that evening. About midnight most of the people interested in China's case gathered in the rooms of the Chinese delegation at the Hotel Lutetia.

An atmosphere of intense disappointment and discouragement pervaded the rooms. I was told that the principal delegates were in conference, and was shown into a room where I found Eugene Chen (Chen Eu-gen) and some others. (I was then an "adviser" of sorts to the Chinese delegation.) Chen was very excited, indeed was almost beside himself. In another room they were engaged in drafting a statement to be given to the press, and a duplicate of the draft was brought sheet by sheet, as it was composed, to us for our criticism. Chen would snatch the sheets, read them hurriedly, pass them to me, and then stamp about the room making ejaculations such as "Damned piffle", "Ridiculous claptrap", "Weak and silly", and the like. The delegation were trying to draft a statement that would present China's protest clearly yet in a dignified way, while Chen, who was then and still is somewhat of a firebrand, wanted something strong and bitter, with a "punch" to it.

About 2 o'clock a. m., I think it was, I was asked to go to another room, where several principal members of the delegation were discussing matters. I do not remember exactly who were in that room, for men were going and coming, but I do recall that C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo were there when I entered. I felt a nervous tenseness at once. I could see traces of agitation on some faces.

That situation should be explained briefly. After months of effort by the Chinese delegates at Paris to prevent such an outcome, the Big Four of the conference had, in effect, awarded control of one of China's provinces, with a population of thirty-eight million, to Japan, and the Chinese delegation were advised by President Wilson, Mr. Balfour, and other eminent statesmen, that China's best course was to accept and sign the treaty. Under those circumstances that persuasion and pressure were hard to resist.

Cool and Composed

Of those in that room on that night C. T. Wang alone was cool and composed. I was asked what I thought the Chinese ought to do, to sign or to reject the treaty. I replied, rather hotly, that China should reject the treaty regardless of immediate consequences. There was a momentary silence, Then C. T. Wang spoke,

"Yes, we cannot sign the treaty with those terms in it. I would cut my hand off before I would do that."

No more was said then on that point, and there was some talk about the press statement to be made, and the attitude of people in America and the possibility that the American Senate would refuse to ratify the treaty. After some discussion it was decided not to issue a statement until the next day.

"We are all tired and shaken", remarked 'C. T.' We had better sleep on it."

Of all the events and incidents of that famous conference, the attitude and actions of C. T. Wang that night remains most sharply in my memory now. It marked a turning to momentous decisions, not only in the history of China, but in the history of the world. The Shantung clauses of the Versailles Treaty were instrumental in causing the United States Senate to reject the treaty. Failure of the treaty and covenant to obtain ratification ended President Wilson's political career tragically.

Other members of the Chinese delegation at Paris did good service there. Robert Lansing has described Dr. Wellington Koo's speech presenting China's case to the conference as the most brilliant individual effort made there. Dr. Alfred Sze, now Chinese Minister at Washington, and Dr. C. C. Wu, now in America in behalf of the Chinese National Government, were members of that delegation and did good work.

I always have felt that C. T. Wang's presence at Paris was fortunate for China and for America's position and policy *vis-a-vis* China. It is characteristic of "C. T." that not for an instant was he subdued or intimidated by the tremendous prestige and reputation of men such as Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Arthur Balfour, and by the environment at Paris. He saw clearly that China's sovereignty and territorial integrity were impaired and his job was to defend those to the utmost in the face of any odds. He did not hesitate or waver.

It is an interesting coincidence, and helps to explain some conditions in China now, that by accepting an appointment to the Chinese delegation at Paris C. T. Wang lost his standing with the Kuomintang for many years; indeed, it is only in the last month that he has been restored to "regular" membership in the party and been given a place on its Central Executive Committee.

When the peace conference came on, "C. T." had been sent to America as a special commissioner for the "Canton Government", which had declared its independence of Peking. When, in order to give an appearance of national solidarity to China's status in the conference, Peking invited Canton to nominate representatives to be attached to the Chinese delegation, C. C. Wu and C. T. Wang were named. C. T. Wang was in America then, and, when Peking invited him to become a regular member of the delegation, he accepted. That again was characteristic of "C. T." His colleague from Canton, C. C. Wu, refused to accept appointment from the Peking Government, and attended at Paris as an appointee of Canton. Dr. Wu seemed to attach importance to preserving the appearance of Canton's independence. Dr. Wang's thoughts took in the whole of China.

Given a Cold Shoulder

When, after the conference ended, C. T. Wang returned to China, he was given a cold shoulder from Canton and was practically "read out" of Kuomintang because of his "desertion" at Paris. Thereafter, and until very lately, "C. T." had to take office from Peking or remain out of public affairs (he did enter business for a while). But whatever job he held, or whatever the question or situation might be, he always was found fighting stiffly for China's rights. This makes him very unpopular with some governments and with one class of foreigners in China. To their way of thinking the ideal Chinese official is one who, had he been at Paris in 1919, would have accepted the advice of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Balfour.

"C. T." time after time has shown indifference to, almost a scorn of, foreign advice in reference to China's international and domestic affairs. One class of foreigners here always will regard his pertinancy, during the customs conference in 1925-26, in sticking for, and obtaining, recognition, of China's right of tariff autonomy, as marking him for a "dangerous man". He is often called a bolshevik by the foreign standpat press here, but, so far as I know, he never has had the least connection or sympathy with communistic elements anywhere. He would be considered a moderate liberal in England and America. In the Kuomintang his position in late years has been with the Center.

C. T. Wang takes office again as Foreign Minister at the moment when the Shantung question once more is to the fore and when Chinese diplomacy again has the task of getting the Japanese out of that province. No living Chinese is better qualified for this task on the score of experience and knowledge. And no man in Chinese politics has a stiffer backbone.

General Motors Plans For Wider Market in China

That present conditions in China are winning the renewed confidence of important foreign business interests is evidenced in the report of extended sales and merchandising efforts by the General Motors Corporation, one of the "big ten" of America's billion dollar corporations. Discussing the plans of that company for the China market, Thomas G. Eyebye, General Motors' sales manager for China, Japan, Manchuria and Siberia, said, in an interview this week, while visiting Shanghai:

"China appears to be in a more favorable position for industrial and commercial development than at any time during the history of the Republic. Internal warfare practically has ceased. The Nanking government is functioning with encouraging stability. And the brightest indication of all is that the people themselves seem to move with a new spirit of optimism.

Mr. Eyebye contrasted conditions to-day with those of 13 years ago, when he first visited China. He said the general standard of living and the morale of the people had increased considerably, despite all the handicaps of civil war, famine and internal spoilations. He continued:

"Reports from our agents, our dealers and our own investigators throughout various parts of China all are more hopeful than they have been since General Motors entered the oriental market. A synthesis of our information leads us to believe that China is entering an era of development and reconstruction such as has never before occurred here.

"As has been pointed out many times, China's greatest need, after an established government, is adequate transportation facilities. No other handicap is so seriously interfering with the advancement and prosperity of the country. It is generally understood, of course, that until safe, economic systems of roads and railroads exist, China will be a backward nation and the people will continue to suffer from all the social ills resulting from poverty of trade.

"China must come to think in terms of national and international markets, rather than local. At present, outside the ocean and river ports and a few large centers of population served by railroads and highways, each city or rural community has to be considered a country unto itself, so far as business is concerned. Transportation charges are so exorbitant and the routes (when they exist at all) over which goods must be carried are so uncertain and precarious that even inter-province commerce is quite negligible.

"But the enlightenment that is spreading over China in respect to the necessity of better roads promises that this situation soon will be revised. Merchants and bankers and farmers all are recognizing this as the chief cause of the commercial afflictions suffered in the past and they are demanding support from the new government in their efforts to build highways suitable for motor traffic. Many roads financed by private or provincial capital are now under construction or projected. I think this agitation among the business classes, from men who heretofore have been little concerned with the condition of the nation as a whole, is the most heartening manifestation of the spirit of new China."

Speaking of the plans of General Motors, Mr. Eyebye said that they were placing more emphasis upon the development of business in the provinces, though this does not mean any cessation of effort in districts cultivated during the past. "Stimulation of interest in the advantages of motor transportation in sections now using antiquated vehicles," Mr. Eyebye commented, is bound to have its reaction in a wider appreciation of the advantages of good roadways, and we believe all we can do to advance this knowledge among the Chinese will be for their general good, as well as operating to our own ultimate benefit."

Mr. Eyebye said that Shanghai at present imported more cars than any other city in China and that this condition probably would continue to prevail for some time, as this is the point from which most of their cars are now distributed throughout central China. More automobiles are sold in Shanghai, for use here, than anywhere else in this country. Besides the business conducted through its dealers, General Motors maintains a sales office in this city, under the management of Mr. C. F. Cress, a man well acquainted with the China territory through his previous connection for a number of years with the Shanghai office of a prominent American oil company.

While there are no definite plans for the opening of a General Motors assembly plant in China, Mr. Eyebye said it was not entirely improbable that such a thing might be considered within the next few years, if the outlook here continued favorable. The plant which began operations about eighteen months ago in Osaka, Japan, now furnishes the entire output for the far eastern territory and Mr. Eyebye pointed out that the increased production of this plant well demonstrates the growing popularity of General Motors cars and trucks in China and Japan. During the first year about 7,500 automobiles were assembled at Osaka, while this year the output will exceed 16,000.

Mr. Eyebye has been associated with General Motors for a number of years and has acted as their representative in many places in the far east and Europe. He is well acquainted in Russia and Siberia, where for some time he directed the activities of Dr. Nansen Famine Relief.

Accompanying Mr. Eyebye was Mr. Skinner, far eastern advertising manager of the General Motors Company. The latter will remain in Shanghai for several days. Mr. Eyebye left here on Tuesday, to return to Japan, where he will remain for a few weeks, prior to his departure for a several months visit to America.

That might be his temporary undoing. A more cautious Foreign Minister would have hesitated, at this juncture, to go ahead with the treaty revision program when everything indicates that the Tanaka ministry in Japan wants an excuse to take a "firm" attitude toward China over any plausible issue. "C. T.", as he once told me, has a belief that China's problems never will be solved by backing away from them. He is not afraid to face an issue. He may fail but, he always will give foreign diplomacies a hard battle. He is feared and disliked by the Peking Legation Quarter.

I hope no one will conclude from what I have set down here that Dr. Wang is truculent or discourteous in his social and diplomatic relations. His manners are those of an educated gentleman. He knows the etiquette and technique of diplomacy. And in regard to China's foreign questions, he knows his subject.

Although he is again a "regular" in Kuomintang, Dr. Wang is constantly subjected to the direct and indirect fire of his enemies and opponents. He is being attacked just now because he is a Christian and has appointed some other Chinese Christians to posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"C. T." may be regarded as a statesman, as a politician, as a "bolshevik", or what have you? He will keep on "having his ups and downs" no doubt. But the world will hear of him from time to time.

Shanghai, July 26, 1928

Sino-Russian Committee to Honor Memory of Isidore Duncan

A special committee has been organized in Moscow for the purpose arranging a memorial to the memory of Isidore Duncan, the American dancer, who was killed in an automobile accident in Spain last year. The committee which will have charge of the arrangements, according to the Moscow newspapers, will include the names of Mr. Lunachassy, commissar of education; Mr. Litvinoff, commissar of Foreign affairs; Mr. Stanislavsky, head ot the Moscow Art Theater, M. Borodin, former Soviet Adviser to the Nationalist Government; Eugene Chen, former foreign minister at Hankow; Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Miss Irma Duncan, daughter of the late Isidore Duncan. Miss Isidore Duncan spent considerable time in China two years ago giving entertainments before Chinese audiences following which she went to Russia.

Admiral Bristol Has Prominent Chinese Guests at Tea Dance

Admiral Bristol gave a tea dance aboard the flagship Pittsburgh in the Shanghai harbor Saturday afternoon the following Chinese guests were present: K. H. Ling of the Chamber of Commerce; S. U. Zau, member of the Municipal Council; P. K. Chu, secretary of the World's Chinese Students Federation; Admiral C. H. Li, superintendent of Customs; Chev. S. K. Chen of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wm. Yinson Lee, well-known in business circles; Kwo Teh-hwa of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Mr. and Mrs. Luther M. Jee; and the Misses Gladys Lee and Zau.

Two Companies of Marines Departing for Special Service

Two companies of U. S. Marines, each consisting of three officers and 73 men, are departing from Shanghai on October 29 for special service on two light cruisers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet. They will proceed to Guam where manouvers will be held following which the Marines will be stationed at Olongopo Philippine Islands for target practice.

Prospects For China Tariff Autonomy

(From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 27)

Changes in China's import tariff have been impending for some time past, and the indications are that the Nationalists will seek to give effect to them at an early date. While it is impossible to forecast alterations very definitely a survey of probabilities may be useful.

Probability is perhaps too emphatic a word to use in respect of the actual introduction of an autonomous tariff on January 1, 1929. Yet that is the date which has been spoken of in China for the past two years, during which, with one important exception, events have tended to confirm the Chinese in their expectations. Official mention of this date was first made, it may be recalled, at the Peking Tariff Conference of 1925-6, which adopted the following resolution:—

The delegates of the Powers assembled at this Conference resolve to adopt the following proposed article relating to tariff autonomy with a view to incorporating it, together with other matters to be hereafter agreed upon, in a treaty which is to be signed at this Conference:—

The Contracting Powers other than China hereby recognise China's right to enjoy tariff autonomy; agree to remove the tariff restrictions which are contained in existing treaties between themselves respectively and China; and consent to the going into effect of the Chinese National Tariff Law on January 1, 1929.

The Government of the Republic of China declares that likin shall be abolished simultaneously with the enforcement of the Chinese National Tariff Law; and further declares that the abolition of likin shall be effectively carried out by the first month of the eighteenth year of the Republic of China (January 1, 1929).

Probable Delay in Enforcement

The treaty contemplated was never finally drafted, much less signed. The article just quoted cannot, therefore, be regarded as having the force of an agreement. Nevertheless, in its memorandum to the Powers of December 18, 1926, the British Government expressed the view—without any reference to likin—that the Powers "should declare their readiness to recognise her (i.e., China's) right to the enjoyment of tariff autonomy as soon as she herself has settled and promulgated a new national tariff." Later, on January 29, 1927, Sir Austen Chamberlain said at Birmingham that his Majesty's Government were prepared to make British subjects liable to pay taxation "levied under a national tariff as and when such tariff law is promulgated," while on July 25 last the United States actually made a new treaty with China agreeing to tariff autonomy.

The only developments discouraging to Chinese aspirations have been those of Japanese policy, the most recent formulation of which was a Note to the Nanking Government dated July 31, wherein Japan declared herself "wholly unable to acquiesce" in any supersession of existing treaty arrangements by unilateral regulations.

It is to be expected, then, that China will have a national tariff law in readiness by January 1, 1929, that she will promulgate it on or about that date, but that, unless Japan concludes a commercial treaty with China before then (which is quite possible; she is generally supposed to have been negotiating for some time), actual enforcement of an autonomous tariff will be delayed.

Probable Interim Tariff

This expectation involves another. When the Tariff Conference already referred to came to an end the foreign delegations had drawn up and, with the exception of one delegation, unofficially agreed to an interim tariff to fill the gap between signature of the treaty which the Conference was discussing and the introduction of an autonomous tariff. This interim tariff was to range from 7½ to 27½ per cent, with intervening rates of 10, 12½, 15, 17½, and 22½ per cent. In the lowest schedule, 7½ per cent, were to be placed the following cotton goods:—

Shirtings and sheetings, grey and white; drills, jeans, twills, sateen drills, and sateens (including warp-faced sateens not exceeding five shaft, grey, white, or dyed; T-cloths, grey and white; Turkey red cottons; Italians and lastings, plain, fast black, and colored; shirtings and sheetings, dyed plain; cotton Spanish stripes; cotton flannel or flannelettes; cottons, yarn-dyed; cotton crape and oatmeal crape, grey, white, dyed, or yarn dyed; Nankeens; cotton blankets, towels, and towel cloths; ankle bands; cotton yarn, grey, gassed, and bleached, &c.; cotton canvas and duck; cotton raw; cotton wadding; cotton hosiery and knitted tissue.

The 10 per cent schedule was to include the following cotton goods:—

Shirtings, white and figured; cambrics, lawns, and muslins; lenos and baizarines, fancy and art muslins, cotton prints, plain; drills furnitures and twills, printed; printed crape; sateens and repps, printed; venetians, poplins, Italians, and lastings, colored and figured; crimps and crepons, mercerised; cotton velvets and velveteens; cotton handkerchiefs, cotton thread, woollen and worsted yarn and cotton, flax and linen thread or yarn, artificial silk yarn or floss.

Woollen and cotton mixtures, natural and artificial silk mixtures, and unspecified haberdashery were to pay 12½ per cent, while woollen piece goods and other products, not otherwise specified, made entirely of wool, piece goods made of flax or linen (except thread or yarn), and artificial silk piece goods made wholly of artificial silk (except floss or yarn) were to pay 15 per cent.

The Chinese Delegation made certain different proposals, amongst them an upper limit of 32½ per cent, but it was thought that they would agree to the foreign proposals.

Now, it seems likely that in view of the diplomatic difficulties which they may meet on promulgating an autonomous or national tariff, and the delay in the receipt of increased Customs revenue which would in consequence occur, the Chinese, prior to January 1, 1929, will seek to introduce this interim tariff, which the Japanese helped to frame. It would not, in fact, be surprising if they made this move next month. It was estimated in 1926 that a tariff so constituted would yield an additional revenue of $90,000,000—say £9,000,000,—which would be a useful consolation prize, so to speak, if full tariff autonomy proved unobtainable at due date.

Probable Japanese Arrangement.

A third probable development is the line Japan may be expected to take in negotiating a commercial treaty with China. To Japan, it need scarcely be said, the China market is very much more important than it is to us. Her exports to China, Hongkong and Kwantung Province (Dalny) in 1926 were valued at approximately £57,000,000, where ours were valued at about £19,591,000. When Japan first enjoyed tariff autonomy it was in a restricted form. Her freedom was limited by a number of unilateral treaties which compelled her to keep import duties on certain goods at a certain level. Her national tariff, in other words, was modified by conventional tariffs. It is probable that this will be the nature of the arrangement which she will seek to make with China. She will acknowledge China's autonomy provided she can make favorable arrangements regarding such goods as cheap cotton yarns and cloths, haberdashery, refined sugar, flour and other eatables, electrical materials, toilet and office requisites, which form a large proportion of her exports to China.

Broadly speaking, such arrangements as Japan is likely to make will probably suit our export trade, as the schedules referred to above indicate. But, whereas they were drawn up in consultation with Britain and other Powers, Japan would be under no obligation to consult British interests in drawing up a commercial treaty. And as such treaty would be made by a process of give, and take, Japan might be compelled to use as pawns goods with which we are more concerned than she is—the higher-class cotton goods, for instance.

Need for Alertness

The United States, apparently, are willing to take the risk of any arrangements which the Japanese may make. All they have stipulated for is most-favored-nation treatment, a stipulation which will save them a good deal of trouble but which may not work out quite as satisfactorily for them as, perhaps, they anticipate. The same treatment as China agreed to with Japan in respect of cheap cotton goods would not compensate American exporters of oil and cigarettes, were those goods placed in one of the upper schedules of China's national tariff. And while, as already stated, Japan's arrangements would on the whole probably suit us, it does not appear wise to rely altogether on that likelihood. Perhaps H.M. Government is being kept informed by the Japanese Government of the course of its negotiations; perhaps it is conducting negotiations of its own. One suggests as advisable, at all events, somebody should be moving in the matter.

China's readiness to sign a treaty with a most-favored-nation clause came as a surprise, and has implications deserving fuller treatment than can be given them in this article. At the Washington Conference Dr. Wellington Koo emphasised his country's desire to be able to make reciprocal arrangements. But reciprocity necessitates discrimination, and from that her treaty with the United States debars her as far as America is concerned. And having promised most-favored-nation treatment to America, China can scarcely deny it to other Powers. So her autonomy, if it begins in 1929, will be limited, and the fact that she has agreed to such limitation may, perhaps, be taken as an indication of readiness to abate other demands.

Russia's Educational Program

BY CARLETON WASHBURNE

In the Christian Century, (Chicago for August, 30)

NO OTHER NATION in the world takes the question of education as seriously as does soviet Russia. No other sees so clearly that the nation of tomorrow is being made in the school of today. We in America use these words glibly, but in our thinking, and particularly in our legislation, we regard schools more lightly; we think of them as good places for children to learn the three R's and some other things besides. Russia realizes as no other nation has ever done the possibility of building the kind of nation it wants through education.

Education in Russia is a deliberate, conscious attempt to prepare the coming generation for effective, intelligent, and sympathetic participation in the affairs of a socialist state. Its intention is to imbue children with a sense of the dignity and importance of labor, of the right of the workers to rule, of the necessity for cooperation, of the desirability of a communist state. Schooling means definite vocational training to provide Russia with skilled workers; it means inculcating health habits; it means the encouragement of certain types of self-expression and creative work and the establishment of a new socialistic, materialistic, and atheistic culture.

A Free Study of Russian Schools

It is perhaps advisable to say at the outset that in our purpose to study the Russian educational system we were given absolute freedom to go where we chose unguided. In order to avoid the criticism so often made that visitors to Russia see only what the authorities want them to see, we deliberately picked some of the schools we visited by simply pointing at random to a spot on the map, then going there. We had fifteen interviews with officials of all types from Lunacharsky, the commissar of education for all Russia, down, some of them lasting two to four hours. We talked with thirty-four teachers and principals representing every grade, quality, and type of school from the large city to the small rural community school. We almost never felt any attempt to suppress unfavorable facts or to exaggerate favorable ones. Teachers and officials alike were frank and helpful to a high degree, and no one gave evidence of being on the defensive. The surprising thing was that all these sources of information confirmed each other at every point.

In organizing her educational system soviet Russia threw tradition to the winds. With tsarism gone, the longing of the people for universal education made itself felt, and a plan was formulated for a single, continous school system for children from the age of three right on through the university. This school system was designed to provide one kind of education for all classes of people. No one was to be denied the right to as much education as he desired. Education was to be no longer of the academic, classical type, which had marked the schools of tsardom; it was to be direct and practical, a worker's education.

The newest methods and ideas were borrowed from all over the world. Teachers and school officials delved into John Dewey's philosophy of education, the Dalton plan, the project method, coeducation, vocational training, every type of educational idea and plan on which they could lay their hands. Today, in spite of a restricted curriculum, Russia as a whole probably has the most modern and progressive school program and methods of any country in the world.

What is true in one part of Russia is true in another, for the schools are all under one central authority in Moscow, the federal department of education, known as Narkompros or "the people's commissariat of education," headed by Lunacharsky. Narkompros prepares the general programs, the outlines as to methods of instruction, the standards to be achieved; Narkompros prepares lists of approved textbooks from which local directors may choose; Narkompros has a well-trained staff of experts and supervisors for each phase of education. But the appointment of teachers, the final selection of textbooks, the preparation of local budgets, and the detailed supervision of the schools, are delegated, through the province or region (gubernia or oblast) to the Uyezd (something like a county organization). Certain details are delegated still farther down to the volost (similar to an enlarged township). On the whole, however, education in Russia is highly centralized, and to a large degree uniform within each class of schools.

All schools are coeducational. Boys and girls have equal rights in every respect. To us in America this does not seem new, but in Europe it is still considered an innovation. Complete equality of the sexes extends to the salaries of men and women teachers, and there are no class distinctions. There are no private schools, and there can be none. Neither, of course, are there any denominational or parochial schools or colleges. If a person is to get any education in Russia he must get it through the state school system.

Student Democracy

Corporal punishment is forbidden. Self-government by the pupils replaces harsh methods of teacher control. Democracy extends itself down into schools to a degree which some people find alarming. "Why," said a conductor on a train to me, "if the teacher is strict, the children get up a meeting and demaud that the inspector send them a new teacher!"

Past history is largely relegated to the scrap heap in Russian schools below university grade. What remains is largely the story of the lives of the working classes and the history of revolution. In place of a study of what has gone by, the children study the problem confronting Russia today, and as soon as they are able—perhaps sooner—they undertake a serious study of the organization of the soviet union and the principles of communism.

The schools are equally frank in teaching the children to be materialistic. The only God that the Russian people have known has been the God of the Orthodox church, the God who divinely appointed the tsar to rule over them, the God whose priests liked religion with superstition, and urged submission to authority. In throwing out the tsar the communists threw out his God and priests. There is freedom of worship in the churches, but the authorities hope that in another generation or two there will be none who wish to worship.

Many, if not most, of the teachers are atheists. I asked one teacher if she were an atheist. She smiled at the absurdity of the question. "Of course. Aren't you?" "Do you teach these litfle babies to be atheists?" I asked. "Well, I don't say, 'There is no God,' because some of their parents still believe and would be alienated if I did. But I show them that when a seed grows it is the sun and air and water that make it grow; that when there is thunder it is not God thundering, but electricity leaping from cloud to cloud. I teach them in such a way that in time they will see for themselves that there is no God."

Russia's schools are workers' schools, practical, active, interested in the things of here and now in everyday life, not concerning themselves with abstractions of knowledge which are not likely to be used. Russia is preparing workers for her factories, farmers for her fields, clerks for her offices, teachers for her schools—not mere holders of diplomas unfitted for any particular piece of work. Russia is preparing citizens imbued with the philosophy of those now in power. Through education communism is perpetuating itself. The rulers of Russia know that any government may be overthrown, but they know that education in the hearts and minds of the masses cannot be eradicated.

School System Like America's

The administrative organization of the schools is not unlike our own. It resembles the American system far more closely than it does the European. It begins with the preschool, which corresponds to nursery school, kindergarten, and first and second grades, care of children from three years old through the age of seven. This is followed by the "first step" or common elementary school, covering the four years of a child's life between the ages of eight and twelve, and offering about the same amount of work as is undertaken in the first six grades of our American schools. The first step is followed by the "second step," which is divided into two sections, the first corresponding to the American three-year junior high school course, the second to an abbreviated vocational high school of sophomore and junior grade. From the second step one goes either into the university or out into the vocation for which he has heen prepared.

The preschools are probably the most progressive, experimental unit in the Russian system. In one which we visited in a village about thirty miles from Moscow the children were working in the garden. A five-year old, who was the elected "chairman of the garden committee," led us about, telling us just what was planted in each spot. This garden committee" is responsible not only for knowing about all the garden work, but for the proper care of all garden tools. Presently all the children were called to the front yard of the school for a sun bath. They stripped off their few clothes and lay on their stomachs, naked in the sun—the boys in one group, the girls a little removed in another. After a few minutes the teacher gave a signal and all rolled onto their backs. Finally, they were called up to the two teachers, who stood with large sprinkling cans of cold water and showered each gasping, laughing child in turn. The youngsters scampered off with their towels, rubbed themselves down, dressed, and set the table for their noonday dinner. They asked us to eat with them, and we found the meal simple but wholesome, tasty and ample.

We examined the crude log building, divided into two group-rooms, one each for the five-year-olds and six-year-olds, a little shop, a room for rhythms and music, a kitchen, a bath

and a teachers' room. There was a tooth brush and towel for every child; there were weather charts made by the youngsters; objects modeled in clay, boats and airplanes made of wood, pictures. posters, all evidences of progressive methods, There was also a bedroom for the teacher. Many teachers make the school their living quarters, marry and have children there.

A Village School

One of the crudest first step schools we visited was at a tiny village we had spotted on the map, not far from the head of the Neva river. We had gone up the river in a steamboat almost to Ladoga where we disembarked. There we got a half-witted boy to row us across, bailing the water out of the boat with a tin can as fast as the waves came in over the gunwales. Safely on the other side we sought out a peasant who, after much persuasion, hitched up his springless cart, threw in some hay, and took us across fields, through woods, and over streams to the village of Gori. The astonished barefoot teacher in the school was most hospitable. She showed us the children's work, the shop in which they had made fascinating toys, their drawing, their textbooks, most illuminating of all, the report of the inspector. He had only got to the school once last year, but he had stayed three days! His report was a long one. It made recommendations concerning the building and ground and suggestions as to teaching methods. "Your children haven't enough variety in their play," it said. "They are getting tired of the same games on the playground. Bulletin 18 will give you suggestions for improving student government. In your discussion period the children are interfering too much with each other; there should be more chance for longer reports. Bulletin 40 will help you to organize complexes (corresponding to American "projects") for fourth class," and so on.

Throughout the preschool, first step, and section one of the second step, Russian schools make use of the "complex" (project) system. A single topic, called a complex, is made the unifying center for a wide range of school activities. "Health" may be the complex for a certain group; the class may go out into the village and inspect the sanitary conditions, report this back in the school, make the report the basis for reading, for social science, for the study of hygiene, and so on. Emphasis on health is evident in all the schools.

The Course of Progress

The complexes are determined in Moscow, Narkompros decides what complexes shall be used each year, how much time shall be given to academic work, what types of vocational training shall be given in section two of the second step. Narkompros works through a hierarchy, of course, each lower unit having some degree of autonomy and freedom; but in its centralization of authority Russia resembles France, and even goes further—in contrast to the freedom given to the local units in Germany today, in England, and in America.

The program of the Russian schools is centralized, but it is far from static. It is undergoing constant change and revision. has its parallel in educational progress. From 1917 to 1919, chaos and revolution. From 1919 to 1921, or 1922, glittering schemes, grand plans without means for their accomplishment, wild plunges into new methods and ill-considered efforts at higher education for every one. From 1922 to 1925. an awakening—depression over the failure of brilliant plans, realization of the need for careful work and slow, substantial building. Then, in 1925, 1926, and last year, came growth, spread, notable progress. One feels today that Lunacharky's impassioned utterances of 1925 are bearing fruit. School buildings are being repaired; old equipment is being renovated, or burned, and new equipment is being made. Some new schools are being erected. We saw one magnificent structure in Leningrad. It was built of poured concrete with thick walls designed to last for centuries. It had shops, laboratories, cooking and sewing rooms, gymnasium, baths, even an astronomical observatory. Everything in it was substantial, simple, thoroughly good. Except for the expensive private Lyceum in Amsterdam, and a ridiculously extravagant high school building on the iron range in Minnesota, I think I have never seen a finer secondary school building.

The schools as a whole suffer seriously from Russia's poverty—the economic losses following a world war, a revolution, a blockade and a famine. Education is therefore not yet universal; the average child gets only three or four years of schooling. Compulsory education must wait until there are schools enough and teachers enough to take care of all the children. The province of Leningrad plans to have compulsory education by 1929. It is hoped to make attendance compulsory by 1933 throughout Russia proper. Yet school enrolment has already increased at least fifty percent since tsarist days.

So far as I know, no country in the world today has anything like such an extensive system of state-established experimental schools. Germany has some, a fair number of American cities independently set certain schools apart for experimental work, and very few state universities have laboratory schools. Czechoslovakia has a number of experimental classes under state supervision. The same is probably true to some extent of several other countries. While the work of all of them is scientific only to a limited degree, in Russia the experimental schools are an integral and vital part of her educational system.

Enthusiastic Teachers

By a good margin, the most encouraging feature of Russian education—really its outstanding feature—is its progressive spirit. Teachers are alight with interest in working out a new educational system and helping to build a new state, a new workers' civilization. "Of course we should like more pay," teachers in city or village would tell us. "We can scarcely make both ends meet. But we know that it is not possible to have more yet; and we know that each year we are better off. We are glad to do our part." And they said it cheerfully, and meant it.

This article is necessarily too limited in space to give an adequate picture of Russian education as a whole. What Russia is doing for her 300,000 waifs; the factory schools; the opportunities for adult workers to study music, art and literature; the Rabfacs in which adult illiterates are given schooling and vocational training; the battle against illiteracy waged by evening classes for peasants and by reading rooms and libraries; the great "Palace of Culture" just being completed in Leningrad; the nation-wide health drive, with factory basketball teams, swimming teams, boat crews, and with the Institute for Welfare of Motherhood and Babyhood in Leningrad; the great universities with their thousands of students and their scientific research—these, and dozens of other characteristics of Russia's great educational system, cannot be touched upon.

Russia is clearly on the road to an extremely interesting and efficient system of universal education. But that education leads to a goal which most of the world will condemn—effective, loyal participation in a materialistic, communistic, workers' civilization.

The New Central Bank and Its Prospects

BY FISHER Y. C. YU

THE news of the formal opening of the Central Bank in the near future brings into life a project which has been for the year past dormant. Its establishment will go down into the financial history of China as a singular piece of constructive work of the Nationalist Government. It represents one of the most pressing needs of the present period of reconstruction when financial adjustments and reforms will call for the services of an institution such as the Central Bank.

In a country with turbulent financial and currency conditions like China, it is hoped that when this monumental machinery is set into motion, it will evolve a new order; it will be a tower clock to be closely watched by the banking community, as is the case with the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, and other central banking institutions of the world; moreover, it will be an institution China may present to the world with pride.

The inclusion of men of the type like Messrs. Chien Yung-men, Wang Pao-luen, K. P. Chen, Li Ming, Pei Chu-yi in the management of the Bank is a source of encouragement. With these men and others, likewise capable and experienced, to man the undertaking, the Central Bank will undoubtedly serve its purpose.

Organization and Control

As announced, the Central Bank will commence operation with a paid up capital of $20,000,000 to be appropriated in one installment by the Central Treasury. The capital of the Bank may be increased and subscription of additional shares offered to the public, but in any case private shares shall not exceed 49% of the total authorized capital. The head office will be in Shanghai, with branch offices in other appropriate centers. The charter of the Bank will be for a period of 30 years. It may be extended, however, upon its expiration by application to the Government.

According to the plan of organization control, there will be a Court of Directors on the one side and a Supervisory Committee on the other. The Court of Directors is composed of nine members, three of whom are to be representatives of industrial, business and banking interests. From among the nine members, five will be elected to constitute the Standing Board, which is to include the Governor of the Bank and the Deputy Governor. The Governor is the chairman of the Court of Directors, with the Deputy Governor as vice-chairman. The tenure of office is three years for all members of the Board.

The Supervisory Committee has seven members. Each of the industrial, business and banking groups has two represen-

tatives in the Committee, and the remaining one is filled by the representative from the Board of Auditors of the Government. With the exception of the latter whose appointment is subject to orders of the Board of Auditors, one member of each group is replaced annually. The chairman of the Committee is elected by the members.

Inasmuch as the Central Bank will be controlled and operated by the Government, all members of both the Court of Directors and the Supervisory Committee are appointed by the Government.

The Court of Directors is vested with powers to formulate general policies for the conduct of business, to regulate note issues, to determine the reserve policy of the Bank, to fix budgets, to make regulations and their changes, to establish branch or branches and their removal or closing, to decide upon the increase of capitalization, and pass upon recommendations of the Governor of the Bank. The powers of the Supervisory Committee are, however, confined to the auditing of accounts, the examination of reserves, and the strict observance of budgets by the Bank.

In organization, the Bank, patterned after the Bank of England, has two separate divisions, the Banking Department and the Issue Department. There is a general manager for each department. The Issue Department will take charge of note issues of the Bank, together with such phases of business in connection therewith, as: (1) printing, safekeeping, and cancellation of bank notes; (2) exchange and payments of notes; (3) the management and safekeeping of reserves; (4) the general circulation of money; (5) disposition of counterfeits, etc. The Banking Department is concerned with business of a general nature which is outside the scope of the Issue Department; such as, discounting and re-discounting of commercial papers and exchange bills, dealing in domestic and foreign exchange transactions, purchase and sales of bullion, receiving deposits, making of loans, etc.

Special Rights of the Bank

One of the most important rights of the bank vested by the Government is that of note issue. It is hoped that this right will be used with discretion by the Central Bank authority. In view of the misery and economic discomfort caused by the abuse of this right, the management of the Bank cannot exercise too much care in the control of note issues. The unlimited issue of the Central Bank Notes of Hankow under the regime of Tang Sun-tse and its effects are still fresh in the memory of many.

If the power to issue notes be essential to Central Bank operation, it is due to the fact that the public would place a greater confidence in the system through its ability to furnish the necessary circulating media and manufacture paper money in respond to timely needs. But it is this same right which so often destroys the credit it purports to inspire.

The crux of the matter lies in wise regulation and vigilant control. In this regard the experience of other central banking systems can be studied with profit. Perhaps the best existing machinery which provides an elastic currency together with safety is that of the Federal Reserve system of the United States. Theirs is a system which was adopted after years of study and investigation and has stood the trials of the World War, the post-war business expansion and the crisis of 1919-1920. According to the note issue regulation of that system, the Federal Reserve authority is empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes by accepting notes, commercial bills, and acceptances endorsed by member banks as collateral up to the extent of 40% gold reserve against these notes. If the reserve is permitted to fall below forty per cent, a graduated tax paid by the reserve bank will operate as a penalty. In normal times the reserve is generally well above the level of forty per cent.

The question whether the power of note issue should rest solely with the Central Bank should be considered more from the standpoint of practical expediency rather than pure banking theory. There are in circulation a large amount of bank notes of private or special banks which constitute an important element in the currency. This element cannot be removed without creating undue disturbances in the money market and perhaps a money famine, a state of affair no country can afford to go through at the introduction of a central banking system. The centralization of bank note issues, if it be the desire of the Government could, however, be accomplished by a procedure as follows:

All banks having notes in circulation are required to deposit with the Government Treasury cash and securities which are recognized as legal reserves for the full amount of notes outstanding. Any further increase in note issues should be accompanied by additional deposits of the full amount of notes issued. A time limit should be set beyond which no further issues by ordinary banks may be allowed. Against the deposit of cash and securities for these notes the Government shall issue to depositing banks bonds bearing the note issue privilege which shall mature serially. As the bonds become due, a portion of the notes secured by the bonds are automatically withdrawn and cancelled. Central Bank Notes shall then be issued to take their place. This arrangement not only provides definite control of private bank notes by the government but also insures the gradual withdrawal of those notes without causing undesirable disturbances. A period from ten to twenty years, in accordance with circumstances attending, should provide ample time for the successful execution of the plan.

Now another important vested right of the Bank is that of minting and issuing coins. This is an instrument with which the Central Bank can render a direct service to the people by improving the existing form of currency. At the present the country is without a common medium of exchange which is of universal acceptance. The hindrance to trade and commerce and the inconveniences to the people caused by the disparaging form of currency is so inimical that the provision of a common standard of money should receive the first attention of the Central Bank authority.

The mythical tael unit should be abolished, with laws providing for the exchange and settlement of debts in tael units. Old coins should be collected and melted to be replaced by those of a uniform weight, form and size, with subsidiary coins in unit of tens. In so doing all the mints in the country should first be centralized and placed under the control of the central government.

The right of the Central Bank to act as government depository may prove to be more and more important as time goes on. Heretofore, foreign banks have had the custody of the most part of the government revenues. With the perfection of the central banking system and the operation of the National tarriff autonomy at hand, when Chinese will have the rightful control of their own purse, a change in these matters is due and inevitable.

In the days to come China will need large amounts of capital for reconstruction work and for the development of industries, public utilities, and transportation facilities. The Central Bank will render a signal service to the country through its capacity to raise, collect, and manage domestic and foreign loans.

Publicity and Public Support

We cannot entertain but the highest hope in the success of this history-making institution and in the ability of the management to give the country a system of sound banking and constructive service. It is particularly hoped that the Central Bank of China, in conformation with the best practice of other central banking systems of the world, will make known its operating conditions in weekly statements so that perfect understanding on part of the people may lend it the necessary support and implicit confidence.

Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1928.

Japanese Troops Murder Chinese Shop-keeper in Tsinan

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Tsinan, Oct. 11—(Delayed)—This morning at about 10 o'clock, a Japanese soldier bayoneted a Chinese stall-keeper in the crowded Bao Tu Ch'uan market. The cause of the action of the Japanese soldier was due to a controversy that arose over the purchase of cigarettes. The soldier is reported to have given the shop-keeper 20 cents for 50 cents worth of cigarettes. The man was taken to the Shantung Christian University Hospital where it was found his intestines had been punctured and several arteries cut. It is not known yet whether he will recover. The correspondents of the Shanghai newspapers attempted to send this news by cable, but were prevented by the Japanese.

Note—A later report of the above incident, which appeared in the *Ta Chung* news agency report stated that the Japanese military officials had confined their men within barracks following the incident. It was stated that three Japanese soldiers were implicated in the attack on the Chinese, whose name was Li Yueh-feng, the proprietor of the Sheng Chang Company.

Indian People Objected to Sending Indian Troops to China

In the course of a letter written by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, general secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli, India, to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National government, he says that the entire Indian nation felt that the sending of Indian troops to China at the time of the recent troubles was against morality and humanitarian principles, and subversive of the bond of unity that has always existed between China and India, whose aspirations are the same and who are engaged in the same struggle for freedom from western imperialism. Dr. Hardiker pointed out that protests had been sent to the Indian legislature concerning the sending of the troops to China, but as "the Indian legislature is 'Indian' only in name and entirely subject to the autocratic control of the Governor-General, no heed was given to the voice of the people."

My Experiences as a Nurse in China

BY HU TUN-WU

WHEN I took the entrance examination of the School of Nursing of the Peking Union Medical College, except for my parents, all my teachers, brothers and sisters advised me to take a medical course instead. I asked them, "Why?" They said, "It is not worth while for you who have had ten years of eduction to be a nurse." That is exactly the public opinion about nursing. Even those who have modern education look down upon it and do not consider it an honorable profession for educated women. At first I was influenced, but finally I decided to carry out my intention because the only reason this profession was considered contemptible was because the educated women were not willing to take it. In Rome nursing began to be noticed by the public when the noble women entered this career. If the educated people did not like it, public opinion would never be made over. If I could try my best to serve the community, there was no difference between the nursing profession and the other ones. Thus I made my decision.

Now I have been a student nurse in the Peking Union Medical College for almost a year and have had some experience in nursing, so I know that their criticisms are not true. They said, "Nursing work is servant's work and nurses are like servants." I do not agree with this statement. If you judge from outward appearances, the work may look menial, but when you consider the knowledge actually required in order to do good to the patients, it is not so. For instance, in taking care of a diabetes mellitus patient, the most important thing is to decide upon the amount of food the patient can take with the right proportion of fats, proteins and carbohydrates. This is gaged according to his or her basal metabolism and certain allowance has to be made for muscular exercise. If there should be too much carbohydrate in the food, harm would be done to the patient and if too little of it, acidosis would develop which would be even more dangerous. The doctors prescribe the diet, but a nurse ought to know why the doctors order this diet and what effect there should be and she must work cooperatively with the doctors. To enumerate the duties of a nurse in such a case, (1) She sees whether the patient finishes his food. (2) Inspects the waste products to see if they contain undigested food particles. (3) Watches closely to see that the patient does not take extra food between his special diets. (4) Is careful of the amount of exercise he takes. (5) Reports what she has seen to the doctors so that they may modify the diet prescription in order to get the best results from it. Servants could not understand the cause of such a disease and the dangers of carelessness on the above points. I should say even a college graduate who does not specialize in this line cannot give the right care to such a patient. This is only one instance, of course, and there are many that I might mention. Thus nursing has an honorable position in itself and can never be ranked as servant work.

Nursing Not Mechanical

Still another friend said to me, "Nursing work is mechanical." I do not think so. A machine has no life, no interest and no spirit. It is controlled by men. It cannot start, work or stop by itself, but a person can. Thus a human being can never be truly mechanical. As I work in the wards, I feel as though the things we do are almost the same every day, yet the patients have different dispositions, likes or dislikes. If we work like machines and treat all alike, not only can we not help them but will even irritate them. Only people who have not had actual experience in nursing can say that the work is mechanical. However, we nurses can take it as a warning so as not to justify their criticism. The above criticisms which I do not consider just are made by outside people. But at the same time I should like to mention some of the requirements or qualifications of an ideal nurse:—

(1) I believe a nurse ought to have a good education, at least be graduated from senior high school, and have a good knowledge of Chinese and English. Otherwise, she cannot understand science and so is apt to lose interest in nursing. Moreover if she does not understand physiological effects, the treatments she gives to patients may not bring the best results.

(2) A nurse must possess good character, have high ideals and be unselfish. She must serve faithfully and do all she can to relieve the sufferings of patients. Then the patient will respect and admire her, and unconciously cooperate with her.

(3) A nurse must have good health and be able to think quickly. As a nurse is always in contact with the sick, she should protect herself in every possible way from infection. Moreover for several hours a day she is on her feet which make her tired, if she is not healthy. A nurse should know how to apply her theoretical knowledge intelligently so as to give the greatest benefit to the patients.

(4) A nurse ought to have genuine love for her work. Above all a good nurse learns to put herself in her patient's place and treats him as she would like to be treated if she were the patient. She does not shift the less agreeable tasks onto others. She is conscientious in her relations with doctors and patients and fellow nurses.

(5) A nurse ought to have patience. She must perform her duties regardless of what hardship she encounters. It is most important for her to understand the psychology of the patient. She starts with what the patient likes so that her work will be easy and the effect will be great.

(6) A nurse should know how to deal with people. She must say little but not be haughty; be active and innocent but not childish; be kind and truthful and faithful, so that people love to be with her. She must say what she does and do what she says, so that the patients may trust her. She must respect those who are above her, be kind to those who are under her and be friendly with her colleagues.

(7) A nurse should have ability to manage in an orderly way because there are many things to be done in a ward. Otherwise she cannot accomplish all her duties.

(8) A nurse should always be responsible and conscientious and think of the relations between patients and herself as she controls their lives.

(9) A nurse should be economical with her time, energy and instruments. She should look upon a ward as her own home. When working, she should think of the one who is in charge and try to lessen her burden and responsibility.

(10) A nurse should remember to teach the patients the general principles of hygiene and sanitation.

A nurse who possessses these ten qualifications can at least partially attain her goal, because "Nursing is rooted in the needs of humanity and is founded on the ideal of service. Its object is not only to cure the sick and heal the wounded but to bring health and ease, rest and comfort to mind and body, to shelter, nourish and protect and to minister to all those who are helpless or handicapped, young, aged or immature."* However, there are still many points I might mention. The above qualities are only the most important ones.

A Noble Profession

Some students have dropped the course and told my friends about the hardships of the nursing career. My friends strongly advise me to drop the course soon. I say "Everyone has her own interest and aim. She dislikes the work, because of its hardship, but I like it." If I had not come here and had not had actual contact with patients, I might take their advice. Now that I have heard patients crying and desiring help, I feel I cannot leave them without any reason. To speak very frankly, sometimes I do feel tired, but this is only a few days in a year. It might happen to me even if I were not a nurse. I have only studied nursing for a short period, yet I am very much interested in it. Before I came to the hospital, I may have met a thousand people, yet I had only heard of the common diseases. Now among twenty-nine patients in a ward, they have more than ten different illnesses some of which I have never seen or heard of before. Therefore, whenever I have the time I read up the different cases. On the one hand, I learn the causes of various diseases, the condition of the patient and the appropriate treatment for it. On the other hand, I know how to take care of patients intelligently. If the patients show some improvement, I am as delighted as if there was nothing in life which could make me happier than this. If the condition of the patient becomes worse, though I dare not express my grief in front of the patient, yet my hope and desire for his or her recovery is very sincere. It is very hard to see a patient whom I have worked over, grow worse and worse. However, if you know how to nurse them and relieve their sufferings and get their cooperation, most cases are hopeful.

Regarding medical knowledge, the more I work, the more information I gather. Unconsciously, I know the causes of disease, the general ways of treating and preventing. Thus nursing knowledge is not only useful in the hospital but also at home. How can a nurse be ranked with an ignorant servant!

Sometimes our patients come from the country and they are very ignorant and rough so that I find it hard to nurse them. Sometimes those who look down upon nurses come to hospital as patients too, and treat me like a servant. At such

*Harmer's Principles and Practice of Nursing, Page 1.

Business Conditions North and South

Business conditions in the North and South of China, which have remained dull for some time, are now showing prospects of a general pick-up, and unless something of a disquieting nature happens to the political and military affairs of the country in the meantime, the foreign trade of China between now and the end of the year ought to show a wholesome revival with the passing of the dull summer season.

In North China, freight traffic along the Peking-Mukden Railway and the Peking-Hankow Railway is not as disrupted as it used to be. In the former route, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has caused an improvement in general passenger and freight traffic by causing all rolling stock to be returned to the railway authorities. Along the Peking-Hankow Railway, the rolling stock available has now increased, consisting of some 90 locomotives, 300 passenger coaches and 1,500 freight cars. These represent but a third of the normal equipment, it is true, but is a distinct improvement upon past conditions, nevertheless.

British, American, German, Belgian and Japanese suppliers of railway construction materials and rolling stock are looking forward to extensive orders for replacements, now that internecine warfare has ceased. The greatest stumbling block at the moment, however, is the question of payment. Clearly, the financial state of the railways at the present time does not permit of their disbursing large sums for construction materials and rolling stock replacements, whereas the suppliers, not yet sure of the ability of the Nationalists to make both ends meet, are not keen to extend credits without ample security. The bankers, too, do not seem inclined to advance money to the Nationalist Government on a large scale. However, there is no reason why some satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at in due course if nothing happens in the interval to cause embarrassment to Nanking.

Satisfactory crop news is received from all parts of China with the exception of Shantung and Chihli. In the former province, it is feared that famine conditions will again prevail this coming winter. The people of Shantung have really never had a chance in recent years to improve their general status, what with the incessant military operations, bandit depredations, orgies of taxation, etc. In Chihli, an unscrupulous Tupan, universally known to his people as "The Wild Boar," has milked the cow dry with this and that tax, and it will take the Nationalist Government quite some time to straighten things out.

Business Picking Up

However, business is picking up in North China and from Manchuria, (especially North Manchuria), comes news of excellent crop conditions. It is predicted that a larger tonnage of produce will be exported abroad this year from the Three Eastern provinces than at any time in the past. This, when it comes to pass, ought to beneficially influence the value of *Fengpiao*, Chang Tso-lin's own currency. It is to be hoped that the agents of the Three Eastern Provincial Bank will not again over-circulate *fengpiao* notes along the countryside but will use silver dollars when effecting purchases of beans and beancakes on behalf of the authorities. Last year, these agents indulged in monopolistic purchases of produce with *fengpiao* notes and when the farmers came to town with these notes for the purpose of purchasing their requirements, the value of the currency collapsed in a sensational and spectacular manner.

Trade in Central and South China is of a sporadic nature at the moment, albeit showing signs of improvement. Prevailing opinion is that the next few months will witness a substantial trade expansion in areas served by Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong and Canton. On the Upper Yangtze, steamers are still experiencing difficulties with the military and bandits but all along the China coast, shipowners are enjoying excellent business, their ships being well-filled on every voyage. Not so, however, the Japanese vessels engaged exclusively in the coastwise trade. The boycott is affecting them without a doubt. British ships are popular with Chinese shippers, unquestionably as a result of the excellent relations now prevailing between Hongkong and Canton.

A feature of the import trade at the present moment is the large number of automobiles entering the country. American cars take the leading position, followed by British and Continental vehicles. Business in dyes is very dull but activity in construction work from Mukden to Tientsin and Shanghai to Hongkong and Canton has caused some firmness to the trade in Oregon pine. Stocks at Shanghai are estimated at 40,000,000 board feet; Hankow, 1,500,000 board feet; Tientsin 9,000,000 board feet, Tsingtao 2,000,000 board feet, Hongkong and Canton 10,000,000 board feet. Present quotation is roughly 32 cents per thousand cif. China coast ports. Cement is also moving briskly about.

The Silk Trade

The gathering of the new silk crop shows a decrease in volume by some 10 per cent. but the quality is reported to be much better than that of last year. The silk market has been hampered for some time by adverse foreign exchange and unsatisfactory labor conditions but things are much improved now. In Canton, the authorities have made special arrangements to assist the silk people financially and in other ways.

Egg products are also reported to be moving freely.

It is reported that the Japanese Government intends to remove its restrictions upon the importation of rice into Japan as a result of the poor crop this season. If this comes about, it would cause the Hongkong rice quotations to stiffen, for it is a well-known fact that the Japanese are, at all times, a great rice-consuming nation. The Japanese importers argue that after the expiration of the present restrictions in December the importers in Japan will be helpless to contract with foreign suppliers except at exorbitant prices as then the season will be over. It takes usually three months in which to arrange importation of foreign rice and the Japanese importers regard it as a pity that the Government has not seen fit to remove the restrictions before now.

Should the restrictions be removed now, instead of in December, Hongkong firms dealing in rice will have an excellent opportunity to book extensive quantities in view of the fact that holdings of foreign rice in Japan are very low now, consisting chiefly of the Californian variety. Because of the fact that the United States are outside the restrictions, various Japanese interests are endeavoring to bring in large quantities of Californian rice but the prices quoted are higher than for Bangkok, Saigon and Rangoon rice. Moreover, the Californian variety is not as popular with the Japanese consumers as Siamese rice for example.

Much will depend, of course, upon just how soon the Japanese Government will remove the restrictions. If it acts now, instead of waiting until December, we shall soon see some activity in the Hongkong rice market. The high level of Japanese rice ruling at present is causing a revival of popular demand for imported rice throughout the country and the Japanese exporters seem to take it for granted that the Government will remove the restrictions forthwith.

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times I do feel discouraged and sometimes want to drop the course because of it, or show my unwillingness to serve them. Only those who have strong wills and self-control can meet such situations without any trouble. The best way is, I find, to comfort myself with the thought that their wrong attitude toward me is due to ignorance and does me no harm. Some day they will repent unless they are stones. When I deal with country people, I have another kind of feeling. I sympathize with their narrow outlook on life and want to teach them hygiene, find out about their living conditions and give them practical advice and suggestions. Very soon they will obey me, believe and trust in me. A nurse who can meet these two classes of people will be saved much spiritual and mental suffering.

Those are all the experiences I have had in the past year, both good and bad. I write this so that people who wish to take up this profession can have some idea about it. Before coming, they must thing it over carefully, but after coming, they should try to improve the nursing profession, and change the public opinion, so as to accomplish the ideal aim of nursing. I am only a beginner and I dare not yet say how to improve this profession without knowing more about it.

Peiping, Oct. 12, 1928

"Who's Who in China" Supplement Now on Sale

The Supplement to "Who's Who in China" (3rd edition), published by *The China Weekly Review* is now off the press and is being sold at the price of Mex $2.50 per copy. It contains 85 biographies of prominent Chinese not contained in the standard (large volume) edition. The price of the standard edition mailed in China is Mex. $8.00; or Gold $4, mailed to foreign countries. To all new purchasers of the standard edition a copy of the supplement will be included free of charge except where the cost of mailing outside of China is to be borne by *The Review*, in which case the price of the Supplement is Gold $1.50, or Gold $5 for both volumes. New subscribers to *The Review* in China (subscription rate Mex $12 per year) may obtain *The Review* and a copy of "Who's Who in China" for Mex. $18 postpaid: to foreign countries, Gold $13 postpaid. For those outside of China the price of the supplement is G$1.50 or Gold $5 for both volumes; subscriptions for one year to *The Review*, including Supplement, Gold. $11.50—including both volumes, Gold $15.

What Lloyd George Thinks of the Kellogg Pact

This article by Mr. Lloyd George dealing with the Kellogg Pact to Outlaw War, is reprinted from the Manchester Guardian for September 10. It also appeared in various newspapers in the United States at the same time, being syndicated by the United Press.

Whilst the cymbals are still rending the air with the clang of triumph over the signature of the Kellogg Pact by fifteen nations (says Mr. Lloyd George), it is well to remind the demonstrators that they are celebrating but one hesitant step forward. Otherwise there is a real danger that the pact will end in nothing but an addition to the street noises. The pact signed at the Quai d'Orsay is just another milestone, on the road to Bethleham and no more. If the friends of peace camp by the wayside and settle down to feast as if they had already reached the city of peace on earth and good will amongst men, they are destined to a startling disillusionment. The Covenant of the League took the nations a long way on the road. The Pact of Non-Aggression against each other's territories adopted by 34 nations at Genoa six years ago marked another advance. Locarno represented a step forward. The Kellogg Pact in spite of reservations marks further progress. But the nations are not yet there, and they are not yet by any means ready to trust their destiny to the herald angels. Their ultimate confidence is still in the God of War. Not one of them is prepared to scrap a battery of artillery, to dismantle a single cruiser, or to surrender to civilian use a single flight of aeroplanes. I am not calling attention to these discouraging factors in order to engender pessimism, but in order to incite to perseverance.

Steel Gloves

As I sat listening to the broadcasting loud-speaker giving the news of the gathering of the diplomatic clans at the French Foreign Office to proclaim with a blare of trumpets that resounded through the hemispheres—East and West—the outlawry of war, I felt the thrill of a new hope. But the next two items of news checked the joyful current. The first was a detailed account of the beginning of the autumnal military manoeuvres in the South of England. The preparations for the mimic battle—the huge tanks and the artillery rattling along the roads—several divisions of infantry on the march—flights of aeroplanes barely rested after their nightly exhibitions of how easily London can be bombed by a foreign foe. The Peace Pact has not yet reached a single War Office, nor is there any sign that it is to be permitted to interfere with one of the colossal preparations made throughout the world for the renewal of the bloody conflict on a more calamitous scale than ever. The next broadcasting item was an announcement of the failure of those who have for years been sitting at Geneva to manoeuvre each other into disarmament to arrive at any agreement. It was stated that a new Committee was to be appointed to investigate the matter further. If the Kellogg Pact has any real meaning for its pacific but well-armed signatories that Committee will be superfluous. Experts will not and cannot disarm. Statesmen alone can disarm, and they must take the initiative and the final responsibility. Treaties signed by hands encased in steel gloves will never ensure a permanent peace. A pact denouncing war can only herald the dawn of an assured peace when it is signed by disarmed nations.

The Russians are sceptical and the Italians cynical. The Russians, with that uncanny diplomatic instinct which they have always displayed and which Bolshevism has not impaired, exposed the insincerity of Western professions by offering complete disarmament if all other nations followed their example. The offer was angrily dismissed. The Russians not unnaturally mock at a Peace Pact which treats a proposal to disarm as an insulting jest. The Italian view is given in the notable speech delivered by Signor Mussolini's brother (in which he has been packed by our leading journals into unconsidered corners. It is nevertheless a portent—he declared that "if we want to be sincere, nay, severe, we ought to say that in this Kellogg Pact, and in the relative manifestations at its signing, there is a reciprocal leg-pulling, accompanied by much rhetoric and a transparent insincerity"). The speaker was not the Duce himself but his brother. But I cannot believe that he would have expressed himself in such challenging terms had the sentiments not coincided with those he had heard from his distinguished relative and chief.

Reservations

The rejoicing amongst the genuine advocates of peace based on judgment and not on violence has been abated considerably by the reservations demanded by France (re-echoed by Britain) and accepted by Mr. Kellogg in his famous speech. They realise to the full the advantage of a solemn declaration by all the Great Powers condemning war as an instrument of national policy. But their doubts may be expressed in this form: "Thou shalt not kill" was a definite commandment which had a legal as well as a moral force. But supposing Moses, in order to propitiate the most contentious tribes, had delivered an allocation to the Children of Israel explaining that he had not quite meant the inhibition to be taken too literally and that its operation must be subject to considerable qualifications—that killing to protect special interests was permissible and that if you killed in self-defence you were the sole judge of what constituted self-defence. The practical value of the commandment would be seriously damaged by these modifications. That represents roughly the misgivings which have damped the enthusiasm of peace meetings, and have taken something off the fervour of the prayers uttered for Mr. Kellogg and his pact. There is a feeling that commandment which is intended to be declamatory and not imperative has no binding force.

It would therefore serve no useful purpose, even in this congratulatory hour, to disguise the fact that, unless the pact is followed by an earnest effort on the part of its authors to induce substantial disarmament, there will be an uneasy feeling that the unworthy imputation cast by some critics that it was all an electioneering move will have serious warrant. I cannot believe that the great Republic will not realise the responsibility it has undertaken in pioneering this measure through the Council of the Nations. It is in that sense of American responsibility for making the pact effective that the real hope of world peace rests.

Despite weaknesses, deplorable no doubt in the circumstances described, but almost unavoidable, America may feel proud of and gratified with the material result, and more still with the spiritual victory which she has attained. And the League of Nations, too, has every reason to be gratified, for the defective letter of the Multilateral Treaty, or rather of the annexes by which the European Powers, Germany excepted, have encumbered it, must in the long run be corrected by the spirit of the treaty of which the American democracy is the repository. It would fare singularly ill with any Power that sought to use or disuse its quibbling reservations for the purpose of embarking on a war not truly of defence, were the American democracy at the first sign of peril to speak its mind in no uncertain voice, and to condemn in advance the would-be participator of such wrongdoing. For, whatever else it may mean or not mean, Washington's initiative in summoning the nations of the world to pledge their troth to peace does invest the United States with the right and with the duty, not necessarily of entering the field in defence of a victim, but of proclaiming the moral outlawry of the real, and not merely the technical, aggressor. And on this point America's intervention would be calculated to strengthen and to quiet the sometimes timorous conscience and counsels of Geneva. Timorous hitherto largely because of the lack of any link with the United States.

The Lesson of 1914

America has now by a definite and solemn act, independently and of her own initiative, proclaimed that she has not and will not remain morally indifferent to a crisis that risked precipitating the peoples of the old world into another and more fiery furnace. It has often been claimed, not necessarily with reason or justification, that had Great Britain on the eve of the war of 1914 intimated that she would not stand by were Germany to attack France, the great calamity would have been averted. The balance of power at that date, and the inexperience and lack of vision of the Governments and peoples who one and all failed to visualise the horrors of modern war, would probably have rendered such an intervention by Great Britain inconclusive. But in the light of the lessons taught both Governments and nations, but especially the latter, between 1914 and 1918, I venture to assert that there is not a Power at this date which would not pause on the threshold of wrongdoing were America to signify by a nod her moral disapproval, her disapproval which had behind it the potential power of the combined American and British navies. That is why to undermine or jeopardise through prejudice or tactlessness the mutual trust and spirit of cooperation that should normally exist between the two great members of the English-speaking community is a blunder against humanity and common sense—to call it by no severer name. The Kellogg Pact should build a bridge of reinforced concrete between the British and American peoples, their common ideals, their common resources and resourcefulness in the cause of peace and of human progress.

SHIRT MAKERS
Toyo Murakami
SHANGHAI
東洋村上
ART & CURIO DEALERS

Piracy Suppression in South China

(From a Correspondent)

With the pirating of the British (Butterfield and Swire) steamer *Anking*, a lull of five months has been broken, and seafarers on the South China Coast are once again up in arms against the British and Chinese authorities for their impotence in the matter of piracy suppression. The *Anking* runs between Singapore and Amoy and the fact of the matter is that she does not come under the Anti-Piracy Regulations and is not fitted with anti-pirate grilles, nor does she carry guards. She is quite unprotected against attacks of this kind, for though the promenade deck companion ladders, fore and aft, have iron gates, the deck itself can be easily clambered into from below, and the whole length of it is open to revolver fire from the boat deck aft. The bridge itself is not protected in any way. A report was current that Captain Plunkett-Cole had asked at Singapore for an armed guard but none was provided. The pirates, numbering some 40 strong, had little difficulty in seizing the ship. Ruthless methods were adopted by the gang and the Chief Engineer, H. Thompson, the Chief Officer, D. C. Jones, and one of the Chinese quartermasters on watch, Cheung Shun Tak, were killed, while the Captain was seriously wounded by revolver shots and the Third Officer, Mr. A. I. Campbell, was stabbed and hit on the head. The pirates were in charge of the ship from September 26. to 29. and their haul is computed at some $100,000; and seven captives were taken off for ransom,—at least until bank drafts found on them had been cashed. Inasmuch as Bias Bay has been effectively cleared up by the Canton Government, the pirates are now operating in Honghai Bay, a few miles to the North, and into this bay the *Anking* was navigated.

A New Pirate Lair

The vessel left Singapore on September 23, with 1,431 passengers and a general cargo for Hoihow, Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong. The officers on board were: Captain C. E. Plunkett-Cole; Chief Officer, D. C. Jones; Second Officer, J. W. Bennett; Third Officer, A. I. Campbell; Chief Engineer, H. Thompson; Second Engineer, A. W. Norris; Third Engineer, E. C. O. Bird; Junior Third Engineer, T. Curry, and Dr. L. K. Woo. Nothing unusual happened until 6.40 p. m. on Wednesday, September 26, when the vessel was in the gulf of Tongking. It was then that the attack was made. Some of the officers had dinner and others were tidying themselves up before having their meal. On the bridge were the Captain, the Chief Officer and two Chinese quartermasters. The pirates rushed the promenade deck and up the unguarded ladder to the bridge. The four men on the bridge were caught by surprise and before they could offer resistance, the attackers fired a volley at point-blank range. The Captain was shot twice, one bullet passing clean through his left thigh and the other lodging in his right thigh. The Chief Officer and one of the quartermasters were killed on the spot. The pirates on their way to the bridge, murdered the Chief Engineer who was sitting in a chair on the promenade deck. The Second Officer, who rushed to the aid of the Chief Engineer, was shot in the head. He was only wounded, however, and the pirates eventually compelled him to navigate the *Anking* into Honghai Bay. The Third Officer, Mr. Campbell, who was sitting on the starboard side of the promenade deck, heard the commotion, but before be could do anything, he was knocked on the head by a missile. In running towards the bridge, he was stabbed in the back.

At this stage, the pirates took complete control of the ship. They carefully searched the ship's armoury. The weather was pretty rough but the *Anking* proceeded on her way with all lights out. The pirates went so far as to disconnect all the switches. Only candles and torches were used. Three hours later, they turned their attention to the passengers' belongings. The latter were told that they would be shot without compunction if they tried to hide anything. First they were ordered to open their baggage, and then one by one they were marched on to the main deck, and as they came out, women and children were thoroughly searched. When they had gotten through with all this business, the pirates became the possessors of quite a basketful of notes and jewellery. They next turned their attention to the officers' cabins and took away everything of value, even navigating instruments and what was not stolen was smashed. One Chinese first class and six steerage passengers were taken away for ransom when the *Anking* reached Honghai Bay, which is a fine natural bay, a few miles to the North of Bias Bay, former base of piratical operations. When the pirates assembled these seven men to take them away, the hapless passengers offered their drafts to the bandits in exchange for freedom. The Pirate Chief said, however, that the drafts would not be of any use to them as the passengers would get to Hongkong before the drafts could be cashed and stop payment. He decided that the men should accompany them to the pirates' lair, whence the drafts could be posted to the relatives of the prisoners to cash and the money turned over as ransom. The pirates threw the dead bodies of the Chief Officer, the Chief Engineer and the Chinese quartermaster overboard "in order to leave no evidence behind" as one bandit put it. The *Anking* landed the pirates somewhere in Honghai Bay and then proceeded to Hongkong and, needless to state, there was quite a sensation at the latter port when the details of the piracy were made public.

The Need of Grilles

The question of piracy suppression has for long been a bone of contention between the Canton and Hongkong authorities but there are signs, at the present time, of a desire for close co-operation. Indeed, both parties have combined in making Bais Bay untenable, hence the pirates shifting their base to Honghai Bay. There are several bays and inlets on the South China Coast which are most excellent for bases of operations, from the pirates' point of view, and so long as these are left uncleared, so long will piracies be rampant in these parts. Now that another case of piracy has occurred, after a lull of some five months, the wiseacres are rushing into print again, advising the British and Chinese authorities as to what they should or should not do. Some suggest that a system of convoying trading vessels be introduced. This suggestion sounds all right on the face of it, but it is when one considers the expense involved, which would more than eat up the profits earned, that the system is at once admitted to be unfeasible. Others suggest that military guards be kept by the vessels trading between Hongkong and the Straits. This suggestion is certainly a good one, for the pirates would think twice, and then some, before attacking a vessel with such a guard aboard. Vessels plying between Hongkong and northern ports which have Indian guards on board and which are protected by iron grilles, are immune from pirate attacks. The writer has travelled considerably between Hongkong and Tientsin and has no hesitation in saying that the best system of defence against pirates is the one maintained by the steamers of Douglas, Lapraik and Company, operating between Hongkong and Foochow via Swatow and Amoy. The moment any steamer of this line leaves port, the grilles on various parts of the ship are locked, thereby automatically shutting out the passengers from the engine room and the bridge. Guards are then placed at points of vantage who are armed to the teeth with carbines and automatic pistols. The *Anking*, it will be observed, was not protected in any way, and the wiseacres should turn some of their wrath towards the company operating her and her sister vessels. It is not for any civilized person to condone murder, but the killing of the two officers and the Chinese quartermaster, and the wounding of others are quite understandable, from the pirates' viewpoint. So far as *they* are concerned, it is all a case of who acts the quickest. The blame for the loss of the three lives should be placed upon the owners of the vessel for not going into the small expense of maintaining an armed guard on board as well as an efficient system of defence as that kept up by the Douglas Company. One suspects from the absence of these precautions and from the fact that at one time it preferred to tie up all its ships rather than grant the increase in wages asked for by its officers, that the policy of the Butterfield and Swire Company is one of penny wise and pound foolish! And if it turns out to be the case that the Captain of the *Anking* had asked for an armed guard at Singapore but was not accorded one, then it would be very surprising indeed if the relatives of those whose lives were so unnecessarily lost would not take legal proceedings against the Company for compensation if, indeed, one could ever compensate for lives lost. And from the passenger's point of view, this deliberate non-protection it not most criminal, is to be considered more or less, in legal parlance, as an "accessory before and after the fact."

Naval Demonstration Not Feasible

It has been the method of the British and Chinese naval authorities in these parts to send landing parties ashore for the purpose of burning up pirate villages. This method is, at best, a most unsatisfactory one. The raiding and burning of villages has been criticized on the ground that the innocent suffer with the guilty. Moreover, the punishment inflicted does in no way fit the crime. The villagers themselves take to the hills and are unhurt and they may, and probably do, regard the demolition of a few huts worth, at most, no more than a couple of hundred dollars as a small price to pay out of a rich booty taken from a ship. It is not suggested that all the villagers become pirates when the opportunity offers, but it is known that the pirates live in these villages and take part in the life of the community. As one critic points out, they make their plans there and there is no reasonable doubt that these plans are known to a good many of the neighbors, but no one thinks of giving information which might lead to the prevention of any premeditated attack.

There is some dissatisfaction with the half-hearted

The Financial Status at Tsingtao

The following report on the income and expenditures of Tsingtao was compiled by the Kiaochow Administration and was sent to The Review for publication in the Special "New China" Edition, but arrived too late for inclusion in that number).

The Financial Department of the Kiao-Ao Administration hereby makes the following lists of the Provincial Income and Expenditure and submits same to the Director-general for his sanction. Since the political transaction in Tsinan, those tax offices previously and directly under the control of Provincial treasurer, with the approval and order of the local naval and military authorities and the Kiao-Ao Administration were required every today to pay all funds collected to the Shantung Provincial Bank in place of the Provincial Financial Bureau. As how to distribute the money for different expenditures, it was wholly left to the direction of General Chu. Afterwards, when the army left here and the Provincial Bank was closed, we had still surplus money of $6,578.98 up to June 13th. Thereupon consultations of how to keep the money were made by the Administration and the Bank of Communications and at length with the approval of the latter, the money was wholly delivered to and kept in the bank and at the same time an agreement was reached also that thereafter all the income of different tax offices such as 25% additional tax office, Cigarettes tax office, Tobacco and Wine tax Bureau and Stamp office should be handed over to the bank day by day. The Administration, however, did nothing with the money. Of all the above mentioned income, except the additional tax according to the contract as a security for the loan made by the Financial Bureau to the Chamber of Commerce and different local banks, for the payment of the interest and the capital, the rest are for the support and upkeep of the local courts, the different expenses of the sixth jail and other prisons, and also for the medical treatment, foodstuffs, ticket-fee, passage, and pension of the wounded soldiers. Furthermore we would like to draw the attention of the public to the fact that all the above-mentioned incomes and expenditures were handled solely through the hands of the Bank of Communications and were confirmed as justified.

The Lists of Incomes and Expenditures from June 13 to the End of July 1928.

Incomes

A. Surtax of Kiaochow Customhouse		
Last Balance of June		$17,264.85
Tax of Fore-half of July		25,533.90
Tax of Aft-half of July		26,673.16
	Total	$69,471.91
B. Special Tax on Cigarettes		
Last Balance of June		$ 367.74
Tax of July		33,366.54
	Total	$ 3,734.28
C. Stamp duty		
Last Balance of June		$ 325.30
Duty of July		1,012.50
	Total	$ 1,337.80
D. Provincial Money handed by the Provincial Bank		$ 6,578.98
" " " " " " "		
	Total	$81,122.97

Expenditures

A. From Tsingtao Surtax (Kiaochow Customhouse)		
Pay the remit fee of $100,000 (to Tientsin) to Surtax Office		$ 2,750.00
Pay the temporary loan of Kiao-Ao Administration		28,000.000
Pay debt to the Chamber of Commerce (of Pro'l Gov't)		
Pay Bank of China etc (the debt of Pro'l Gov't)		$ 6,024.37
Pay Surtax Office for Expense of July		3,392.00
Pay the Chamber of Commerce (debt of Pro'l Gov't)		11,640.58
Pay Bank of China etc (debt of Pro'l Gov't)		11,640.58
	Total	$69,471.91
B. From Special Tax on Cigarettes		
Pay the Curing House of Tuan Tao for July 6-15th		$ 816.00
Pay the Jail (July's supply)		600.00
Pay the Bureau of Special Cigarette Tax		1,412.70
	Total	$ 2,828.70
C. Stamp duty		
Pay Police for Sending wounded soldiers (3rd Time)		$ 600.00
Pay the 6th Jail (June's supply)		500.00
	Total	$ 1,100.00
D. From the Provincial money handedly		
Pay wounded soldiers of the Military Hospital		$ 1,000.00
Pay Police for sending wounded soldiers (1st time)		800.00
Pay the Local Court (1st supply)		1,500.00
Pay the Local Procuratorate (1st supply)		1,000.00
Pay Police for sending wounded soldiers (2nd time)		1,276.00
Pay for the food-stuff of soldiers in Hospital		428.62
Pay for Sanitary Materials " " "		143.14
Pay for the food stuff " " " "		218.04
	Total	$ 6,365.80
		$79,766.41

Remainder

Special Tax on Cigarettes		$ 905.58
Stamp duty		237.80
Money handed by Provincial Bank		213.18
	Total	$ 1,356.56

Lists of Expenditures and Incomes, August 1928.

Last Balance

Special Tax on Cigarettes		$ 905.58
Stamp duty		237.80
Money handed by Provincial Bank		213.18
	Total	$ 1,356.56

Incomes

A. Surtax of Kiao-chow Customhouse		
Tax of Fore-half of August		$13,464.15
Tax of Aft-half of August		21,260.34
Compensation from Cheng Ho Yung Co.		832.16
Interest of May, Surtax in Bank		10.05
	Total	$35,566.70
B. Tax on Tobacco and Wine kept in Bank of Com'ns		$ 5,041.85
" " " " " "	August	5,857.78
	Total	$10,899.63
C. Special Tax on Cigarettes		
Money kept in Bank of Communications August		$ 9,753.72
D. Stamp duty		
Money kept in Bank of Communications August		$ 1,667.40
	Total	$57,887.45

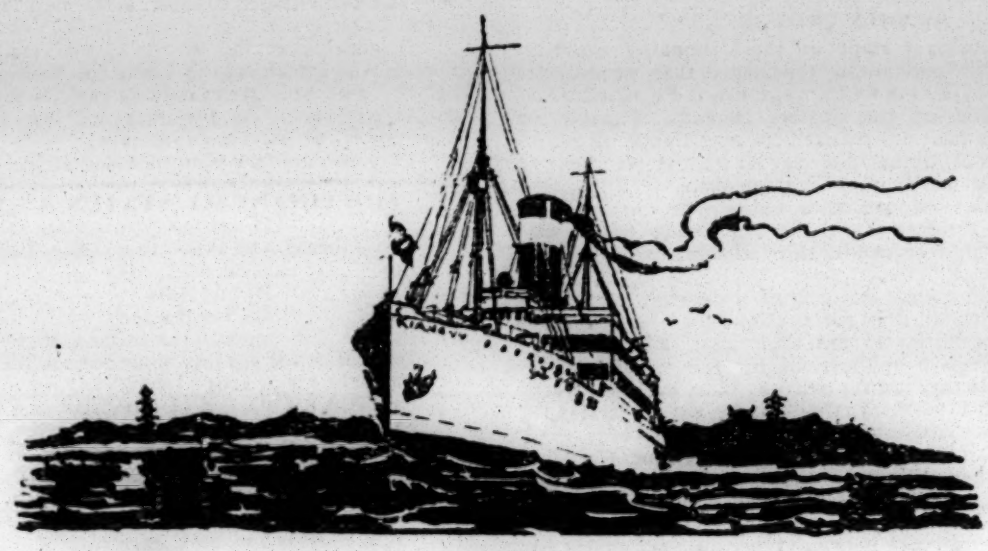
Expenditures

A. From Surtax of the Kiaochow Customhouse		
Pay Surtax Office, August		$ 3,392.00
Pay debt to the Chamber of Commerce (debt of Pro'l Gov't, fore-half August)		5,036.07
Pay debt to the Chamber of Commerce (debt of Pro'l Gov't, aft-half August)		11,051.28
Pay debt to Bank of China (debt of Pro'l Gov't, fore-half August)		5,036.08
Pay debt to Bank of China (debt of Pro'l Gov't, aft-half August)		11,051.27
	Total	$35,566.70
B. From Tax on Tobacco and Wine		
Pay local Court (2nd time)		$ 1,000.00

(*Continued on page 258*)

manner in which the Canton authorities have tackled the question of piracy suppression. It is true that they have cleared Bias Bay but they should not have remained content at that. Had they kept up a system of constant naval patrol, using a couple of small gunboats to steam in and out of the bays and inlets hereabouts, the pirates would be wary of planning and carrying out attacks upon trading vessels. However, there are signs now of a desire for co-operation between Hongkong and Canton in the matter of maintaining an efficient patrol in regions where piracies are most likely to happen if no watch is kept. There are some who suggest that the Powers should combine in making naval demonstrations against the pirates but, of course, you can never get rid of people who *must* talk through their hats! Co-operation between the British and Chinese is quite permissible in view of the close proximity of the British and Chinese zones but why drag in the United States and Japan? The former country has no coasting vessels trading in these parts except for an occasional sailing from Manila to Amoy and *vice-versa*. The latter would be glad of an opportunity to make a mountain out of a molehill, and unless one is anxious to see the rising-sun flag flying over Bias and Honghai bays, Baron Tanaka should not be consulted in the matter!

Hongkong, October 6, 1928.



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China and Popular Education

BY CHEN CHIH-EN

Now that the military stage of the Nationalist revolution is over, one of the outstanding problems that necessitates immediate solution, in the writer's opinion, is Popular Education for the whole of the Chinese Domain. Though the Nationalist Government has realized the importance of reconstruction throughout China, and has at least started some of its proposed reconstructive works in some parts of China, the problem of popular education, it seems, has not yet been stressed upon. In order to reveal the importance of popular education for the Chinese people, the following remarks have become essential.

Since China has a great majority of illiterates, particularly among the proletariat, it is not possible for the governors of the various territories to put their good administrative programs into effective application, for the simple reason that ignorant people care not for politics. Thus even were very good ideas preached to them, they would not understand a bit. Now, can we expect ignorant people to bear civic responsibilities? Can we make them obey government orders? Can we make these illiterate people mind our national affairs? Certainly, we cannot. Unless every citizen of China is able to read newspapers or other reading matters concerning national and international politics, then we may expect our people as a whole to back up our government with a real sense of political conscientiousness. But this result cannot be secured until our national education is popularized.

Domestic Science

Westerners often say that our Chinese people are a dirty people. At least they are right to some extent when they apply this narration to the Chinese peasant and labor classes, particularly the former that form the majority of the Chinese people. Now let us find out why they have been regarded as unclean folks. It is because they are ignorant of public sanitation, domestic science, and personal hygiene, which altogether promote public welfare among society in general and the individual family in particular. In order to achieve these ends, again popular education is a foremost problem to be solved; for, without education, all these social virtues will fall upon deaf ears.

Now, let us look to our sister nation, the United States of America, the wealthiest country in the world, and compare her with our political and economical features, and at once we will find that China has the same big piece of land in her possession, and the same kinds of natural resources, or perhaps more. But why are we so poor and the Americans so rich. It is not a century ago when the United States of America was merely an agricultural country and now she has jumped to rank herself to be one of the leading Powers and most prosperous industrial countries of the world. On the other hand, China, being a characteristic agricultural country, has to import from foreign countries large quantities of food-stuffs every year. Moreover, we hear very often of terrible famines in many parts of China almost every year. Why? Because our people in the peasantry, most of them being illiterates, surrender themselves to the mercy of Providence when they meet with a bad crop. And because they are ignorant of science, they do not know they can increase their production by scientific methods. Now, if popular education is distributed to the Chinese farmers, at least they will be taught to employ improved methods of farming, better means of irrigation, to use fertilizers, to rotate crops, to prevent pests, and to fight natural disasters, not to speak of using machines, and we may rest assured that the farmers will make their harvest richer and their income larger. Should they be able to afford to use machines, they will get even more crops with much economy of time and energy. To educate farmers is to solve the problem of livelihood fundamentally.

How Popular Education is Distributed

In every district day schools for boys and girls should be established, as many as possible. The schools may be co-educational and should be absolutely compulsory. Children of primary school age are obliged to enroll. Parents that neglect this program will be censured. The funds are to be raised by the district authorities. Should farming yards in the neighboring villages be too far away from the schools, then sub-institutions must be established. Private schools with the same purpose in view should be encouraged by the authorities. The lessons should be easy to learn, so that within a short period of school life, they may at least be able to read newspapers written in the vulgar language. Likewise night schools should be established for the grown-ups and elderly people. This, however, should carefully be classed. That is to say, if they are farmers they are taught farming, if laborers, improved methods of working, etc.

It is hoped that those who are interested in national affairs should at the same time pay attention to the popular education for the masses, as we believe that the reconstruction of China can only be worked out fundamentally by first educating the illiterates. And further it is hoped that those who are interested in popular education should take up their job at once in small villages, districts and small towns instead of big ports.

In conclusion, the writer solicits support from foreign friends who are already in China for financial aid and material help. As we understand nothing can be done without money and experience. To the rich we beg for money: to the experienced we beg for experience.

Chinese Christian Church Association, Chenglingki.

THE FINANCIAL STATUS AT TSINGTAO

(*Continued from page 256*)

Pay Tobacco and Wine Tax-Office, July		1,771.00
Pay „ Special expense		180.00
Pay „ 5% for Bills		20.00
Pay „ 5% for reward		252.09
Pay „ tools of the former office		443.20
Pay Police for sending wounded soldiers		800.00
Pay debt for prisons (1st and 2nd supply)		490.00
Pay debt for 6th Jail (1st and 2nd supply)		420.00
Pay Police for sending wounded soldiers		184.00
Pay Police for buying guns of wounded soldiers		575.00
Pay Police for sending wounded soldiers		600.00
Total		$ 6,735.29
C. From Special Tax on Cigarettes		
Pay Local Procuratorate (2nd supply)		$ 1,500.00
Pay prisons (4th supply)		600.00
Pay 6th Jail (4th supply)		500.00
Pay medicine for wounded soldiers July 2-5th		98.29
Pay Tuan Tao Curing House July aft-half		1,305.56
Pay „ „ „ August 1st-5th		384.00
Pay Office for Special Tax on Cigarettes (for Stamp making fee)		871.00
Pay „ „ „ „ „ „ (for lights of former branch office)		59.75
Pay Local Court (3rd supply)		500.00
Pay Prisons (5th supply)		600.00
Pay Tuan Tao Curing House August 6th-24th		1,114.00
Pay Local Procuratorate (3rd supply)		1,500.00
Pay Office for Special Tax on Cigarettes		175,00
Total		$ 9,207,64
D. From Stamp duty		
Pay Stamp office July		$ 350.00
„ „ „ „		100 00
Total		$ 450.00
E. Provincial Money handed by Provincial Bank		
Pay Police for wounded soldiers' clothing		$ 206.34
Total		$52,165.97
Remainder		
Tax on Tobacco and Wine		$ 4,164.34
Special Tax on Cigarettes		1,451.66
Stamp duty		1,455.20
Money handed by the Provincial Bank		6.84
Total		$ 7,070.04

Note: This report was audited and approved by the Bank of Communications at Tsingtao, Oct. 1, 1928.

Official Name of Government Changed to "National"

According to a notice sent to the press this week by Fang Lo-tien of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the name of the Chinese Government has been changed from "Nationalist" to "National" Government, Republic of China. Mr. Fang stated in his communication that the term "Nationalist Government" was first adopted in 1926 in order to distinguish the revolutionary government at Canton from the Peking Government which had little actual power outside of the old capital owing to the warring military factions. Now that the object of the revolution has been accomplished, it has been decided to change the name to "National Government." The change in name has been likened to evolution of the German Empire in 1871 from the North German Federation of 1867.

American Players Have Great Success with "Broadway"

The American Players of Shanghai had a record run of six performances with crowded houses this and last week with "Broadway," a play treating of the underworld, where bootleggers come and go as a matter of course. The participants in the production were: Messrs. Crane, Harris, King, Schinazi, Courtney, Doughty, Jordan, Hazeltine, Xavier, Waddell, Huston and Jones; Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Andersen, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lefevre, Mrs. Bradsher, Miss Richards, Miss Berry, and Mrs. Foster.

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The New "Five-Power" Government Explained

BY DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI
Chairman of the Judicial Council

(This article explaining the new "Five-Power" Constitution appeared in the Sin Wan Pao on October 10, and was translated and published in the North-China Daily News on October 12)

The regulations governing the organization of the Nationalist Government consisting of 48 articles were formally promulgated on the 4th instant. These regulations were based upon the principles of the "Five-Power Constitution" of our late leader, and were prepared after careful study by our comrades. I was connected with this work from the beginning, and herewith give a brief account of the progress of the discussions and the recent adoption of these regulations.

(1) *Progress* of the *discussions concerning* the *Five-Power Government.*—The system of the Five-Power Government is outlined in the "Chien Kuo Ta Kang" but during the lifetime of our late leader he had many discussions with me on many important points concerning this system. There were briefly five points concerned with the enforcement of this system: (a) Who should be responsible for bringing action against members of the Censors Council? (b) In what court should an accused member of this Council be tried? (c) The relation between the Judicial Council and the Courts. (d) What class of officials should be appointed without examination? (e) Are members of parliament to be included among those subject to preliminary examination tests.

Who will Censor the Censors?

In connection with the first question, our late leader expressed the brief opinion that members of the Censors Council should be tried by parliament but my opinion was that this would be impracticable. In regard to the next three questions, our late leader expressed the opinion that they were all details which need not be taken into account when discussing main principles, and that they could be easily arranged. As to the fifth question, our late leader's opinion was that, in consideration of the past records of our parliamentary system, members of parliament should be subject to an examination.

As regards the Censors Council, Art. 43, section 2, of the present Regulations says: "The rights and privileges of the members of the Censors Council will be fixed in separate regulations." This leaves the question of bringing action against the members of the Censors Council and the organ before which such cases should be brought still open. As regards the other questions, with the exception of the one concerning members of parliament which needs no controversy at the present, these new Regulations provide that they will be fixed in separate regulations to be promulgated later. This leaves the questions open just as they were when I was discussing them with our late leader.

A New System Among Nations

However, our late leader had the definite opinion that as the "Five-Power Government" was a new system among the nations it could not be circumscribed by established precedents. His chief concern was the main principle and mine the details of the system, but consideration of these details was deferred after much discussion between us in deference to his opinion that it was quite sufficient at that time to agree upon the main principle. The details for carrying out the principle would offer no insuperable difficulties. However, the time of enforcing the principle has now come and the necessary details must be arranged in accordance with the original spirit of the principle of our late leader.

(2) *Facts concerning the promulgation of the new Regulations.* The proposal for the organization of the "Five-Power Government" was first made by Hu Han-ming and Sun K'o after the successful completion of the Northern Expedition. They cabled from Paris to the Nationalist Government recommending the immediate adoption of the Five-Power system and gave many details about its enactment. Their suggestions were approved by our comrades. On September 19 at the invitation of Chiang Kai-shek our comrades gathered, and Hu Han-ming, Tai Chi-t'ao and myself were appointed a committee to make a thorough study of the system.

Final Word with Kuomintang

Our first draft of 49 articles was completed on the 20th, which was later altered and the second draft was completed on the 23rd. This was brought up for discussion by Chang Ching-chiang, Li Shih-tseng and Tai Chi-t'ao at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee on the 26th. After some discussion, Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-ming, Sun K'o, Wang Chung-hui, Chang Ching-chiang, Li Shih-tseng, Tai Chi-t'ao, Li Chi-shen, Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Wu Chih-hui, T'an Yen-k'ai, Li Lieh-chun, Ho Ying-ch'in, Wang Cheng-t'ing were appointed to study the draft and other members of the Executive Committee were invited to send in their suggestion to Chiang Kai-shek within three days. A meeting was called by Chiang Kai-shek on October 2 and various changes suggested, which made 53 articles in the draft. These after discussion were grouped into 48. The next day, October 3, the revised draft was referred to the meeting of the Government Council and it was passed. It was resolved that the interpretation and amendment of this Constitution were to be decided by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The Constitution was formally passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee and promulgated the next day, October 4, the 17th year of the Republic. I give below the various questions brought up for discussion by the various committees:

Some Fundamental Questions

(1) Should the relation between the party and government be mentioned in the Regulations? (2) General amesty. (3) The number of members of the Nationalist Government. (4) Meetings of the Party Council and of Government Council. (5) Who was to take the place of the Chairman of the Nationalist Government in his absence? (6) Regarding the signature of the promulgation of laws and mandates. (7) Regarding the chairmen of the different boards attending the Party Council and the meetings of the Legislative Council. (8) Number of members of the Legislative Council. (9) The question of the members of the Legislative Council holding other positions concurrently. (10) The question of returning matters for reconsideration of the Legislative Council by the Executive Committee. (11) Regarding the relation of the Judicial Council to the law courts. (12) What class of officials should be examined before they were appointed? (13) The question of the members of the Censors Council holding other positions. These were all important questions concerned with the organization of the Five Councils and could not be overlooked.

The Period of Discipline

Some say that it is too early to adopt this "Five-Power Government" system during this Period of Discipline. But there is no fixed limit between the three periods named by our late leader and his final aim is the Period of Constitution when the government of the country will be handed over to the people. As this system is entirely new it should be introduced in this Period of Discipline so that it will be in good running order for the Period of Constitution.

Others ask why the Legislative Council which is not elected by the people should have powers similar to those of a parliament. Such persons have not considered that certain important powers such as declaration of war, making peace, entering into treaty relations and preparing a budget must be exercised by some government organ. During this Period of Discipline the Administrative Council and the Legislative Council are both under the direction and control of the Party and are not subject to popular election. It is much better that such powers as are mentioned above should be placed under the joint control of the two Councils than that they should be exercised solely by the Administrative Council.

It must further be remembered that our late leader never expressed the opinion that the legislative and administrative powers of China should be different from those of other countries and therefore in respect to these two powers the present regulations have in general followed the plan now in use in foreign countries. This seems to have been a sound method and shows the interdependence of those two powers of government.

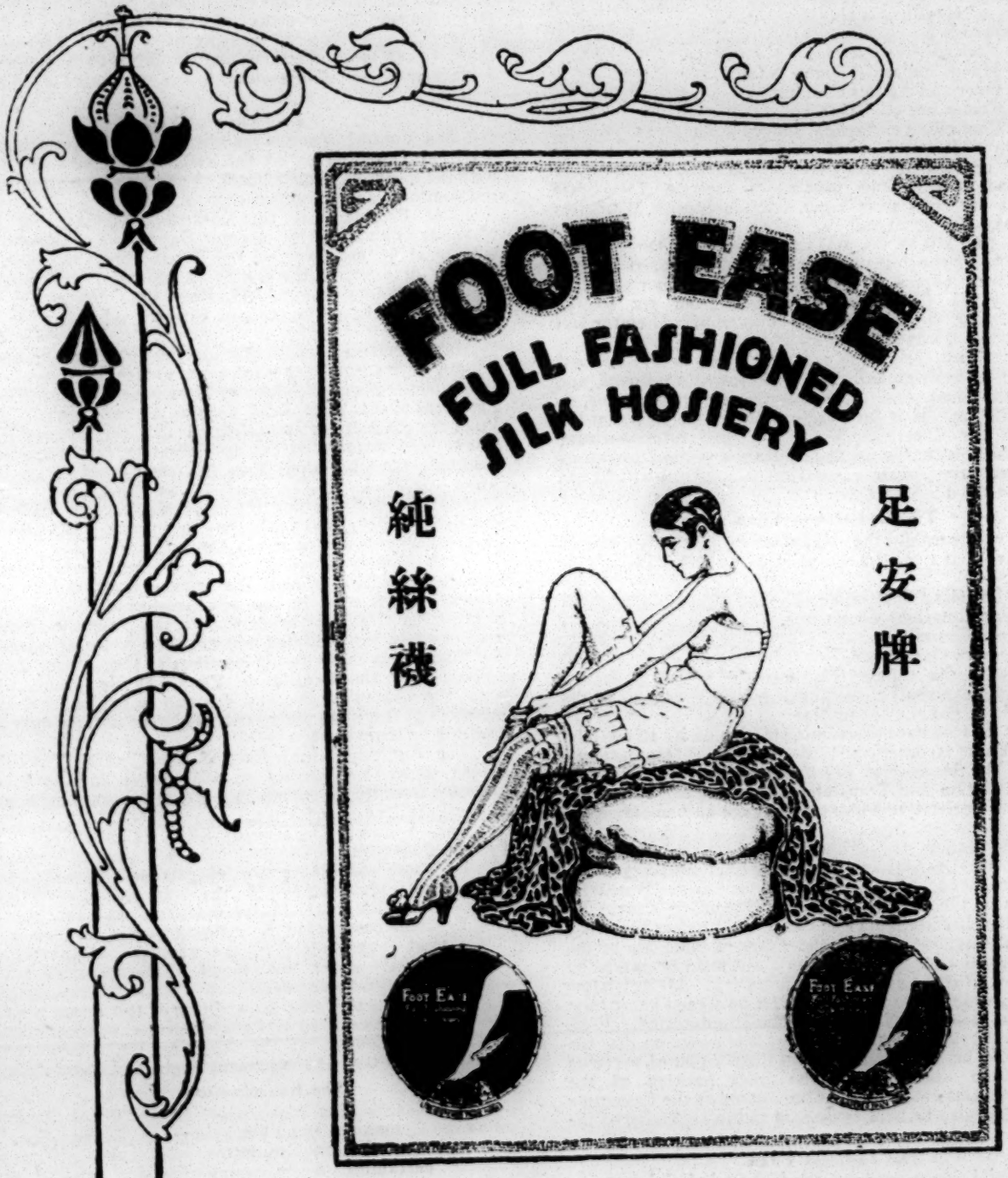
According to the Regulations for the Organization of the Nationalist Government, the details of the organization of the Five Councils are to be fixed by separate regulations. It is my hope that in the solution of the questions yet unsolved the spirit of our late leader in fixing the main principle should be followed. His system provides Examination and Censor Councils in addition to the usual three Powers of Government. In this present Period of Discipline it is important that we should gradually adopt all parts of the Five-Power system laid out by our late leader so that when the Period of Constitutional Government arrives this system will become permanent throughout the country.

Further Regulations

The National Government on October 11 and 12 announced the enactment of laws governing the organization and defining the functions of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Central and Examination Yuans. the following summary of which was issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency.

The Executive Yuan

The Executive Yuan, which is the highest executive organ of the National Government of the Republic of China, will be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3. Ministry of Military Administration,
4. Ministry of Finance,
5. Ministry of Agriculture and Mining,
6. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor,
7. Ministry of Education,
8. Ministry of Communications,
9. Ministry of Railways,
10. Ministry of Health.

Note—The Railways will have a separate ministry, and a new ministry of Health will also be created.

Committees

1. National Reconstruction Committee,
2. Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee,
3. Overseas Affairs Committee,
4. Committee on Labor,
5. Committee on Opium Suppresstion.

The above Ministries and Committees, however, are not necessarily permanent and are subject to abolition or amalgamation at any time upon a joint decision of the State Council and the Legislative Yuan. Similarly, new Ministries or organs may also be added.

Besides the Ministries and the Committees, there will be established two Departments namely, The Secretariat and the Administrative Affairs Department, the former to be constituted by a Chief Secretary and from six to ten Secretaries, while the latter to be composed of a Director and from four to six Counsellors.

The President of the Executive Yuan is the highest authority in the Yuan and has full power to direct and administer the Yuan and other executive organs under its direct jurisdiction. It is further provided in the Law that the President of the Executive Yuan may call administrative meetings which both the Chief Secretary and the Director of the Administrative Affairs Department may also attend and participate in the deliberations,

The Legislative Yuan

The Law governing the organization of the Legislative Yuan provides that it shall be composed of the following four Committees:—

1. Law Drafting Committee,
2. Foreign Relations Committee.
3. Finance Committee,
4. Economics Committee.

Members of the Committees must be members of the Yuan, A Chairman shall be appointed by the President of the Yuan to head each of the Committees.

In order to facilitate the administration of its affairs, the Legislative Yuan is authorized to establish 3 Departments, namely, (1) the Secretariat, (2) the Department of Statistics and (3) Compilation and Translation Department, Whenever necessary, the Legislative Yuan may engage and employ legal experts.

In the discussion and deliberation of legislative matters, members of the Legislative Yuan may hold meetings which will also be attended by the Ministers of the various Ministries and members of the Committees of the Executive Yuan. No meeting of the Legislative Yuan can be held unless there is a quorum of at least one-third of the entire membership of the Yuan present, and all measures of the Yuan must be passed by a majority vote of those present at the meeting. All legislative bills to be introduced to the Yuan must be signed by at least five members before they can be formally submitted. With reference to the legislative meetings, it is provided that the meetings should be open, though upon the petition of seven or more members of the Yuan or the joint petition of the Ministries and Chairmen of the Committees of the Executive Yuan, a meeting may be held *in camera* to the exclusion of the public.

The Judicial Yuan

The Judicial Yuan will be the highest judicial organ of the National Government and shall take charge of judicial trial, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials and trial of administrative cases. Accordingly, the Judicial Yuan will establish the following 3 Departments and 1 Committee:

1. Department of Judicial Administration,
2. Department of Judicial Trials,
3. Department for the trial of Administrative cases,
4. Committee for the Discipline of Civil Officials.

The President of the Judicial Yuan is the hignest authority in the Yuan and has full power to direct and administer its affairs. He shall preside over the meetings of the Director of the Department of Judicial Trials and the Chief Judges of the various Divisions of the Department, and, in accordance with the decision of such meetings, exercise the right of giving uniform interpretation to the laws and decrees and of altering legal precedents.

Under instructions of the President of the Yuan, the Department of Judicial Administration shall decide upon and take charge of all judicial administrative affairs.

The Department of Judicials is the highest and final trial organ competent to try all civil and criminal cases in accordance with the law. It will, in effect, be the final Court of Appeal.

The Department for Administrative Cases (Administrative Court) is to control and administer, according to law, all affairs pertaining to the trial and disposition of administrative cases, while the Committee for the Discipline of Civil Officials deals with all affairs in connection with the discipline and punishment of government officials.

Like the other Yuans the Judicial Yuan will also establish two separate departments: the Secretariat and a Board of Counsellors, the former consisting of a Chief Secretary and from six to ten Secretaries, and the latter to be constituted of from four to six Counsellors to be appointed by the State Council.

The Control Yuan

The Control Yuan is the highest supervisory organ of the National Government of the Republic of China and is vested with the power of impeachment of all Government officials and the auditing of Government accounts.

The President of the Control Yuan may petition the National Government to appoint Supervisory Commissioners who must be members of the Yuan at various parts of the country to exercise the power of impeachment and may also from time to time despatch officials of the Yuan of the various Government organs to examine into the official records and documents.

Individual members of the Control Yuan may, on their own initiative, institute impeachment proceedings against any government officials. When a bill of impeachment is filed, the President of the Yuan shall appoint three members of the Yuan to conduct an investigation into the case and if in the opinion of a majority of the investigators, the impeachment is justified, the case shall then be transferred to the Judicial Yuan for trial. In the event of an impeachment not being considered justifiable by the investigators, the case will be dropped; the original prosecutor or the one who institutes the proceedings will not be actionable.

It is further provided that proceedings having been instituted against any official, the impeachment cannot be withdrawn or revoked. In case any member of the Control Yuan is suspected of guilt or misdemeanor, impeachment proceedings may likewise be instituted against them by other members of the Yuan. As a check on the members of the Control Yuan, the President of the Legislative Yuan may file an interpellation with the Control Yuan and demand an explanation in case members of the Yuan are known negligent in their duty or unfaithful to their trust.

The Auditing Department of the Control Yuan shall be placed under the control of a Director and an Assistant Director appointed by the National Government upon petition of the President of the Yuan.

The Auditing Department shall take charge of the following matters:

1. Those concerning the budgets of the annual receipts and expenditures of the National, Provincial and Special Municipal Governments.
2. Those concerning the auditing of the monthly receipts and expenditures of the various government organs directly under the control of the National and Provincial Governments.
3. Those concerning the auditing of the receipts and expenditures of special government expenses.

The organization of the Auditing Department is largely modelled after that of the present Auditing Council.

The Examination Yuan

The Examination Yuan shall be constituted by an Examination Committee and a Department of Registration.

The Examination Committee shall take charge of all matters pertaining to the examination and selection of civil officials, judicial officials, diplomatic officials, technical experts of the Government and other related matters. The Department of Registration shall be the organ for the registration of public functionaries, and candidates who have passed the examinations, and other matters concerning the records, appointment, promotion and removal of officials.

The Examination Committee shall be under the control of a Chairman who is to be appointed by the National Government upon petition of the President of the Yuan.

The Department of Registration is to be under the management of a Director and an assistant Director to be appointed by the National Government upon the petition of the President of the Yuan.

Regulations of Central Political Council

The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on October 12 adopted the following provisional regulations and law on legislative procedure.

(*Continued on page 264*)

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High Lights of the Postal Workers' Strike

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

After a strike which paralyzed the delivery of mail in Shanghai for days, the postal workers of the city returned to work upon a promise that their demands would be given consideration and met in part. Wage increases have been granted the lower-paid workers in the service, and though the increases were not of the magnitude originally demanded, they are probably sufficient to stave off further trouble, if carried out as promised.

The strike which began on October 2 was purely an economic one but owing to the post office being a government institution some political elements entered into it. The strike was provoked, it appears, by the workers' apprehension that their wages were to be cut. According to an official of the Postal Workers' Union, the men had been looking forward to some increases in pay, when there came a notice "from above" to the effect that the pay of some higher officials was being reduced, and the lower-paid employes were given to understand that their wages might be affected as well. As a counter-move, the postal workers walked out early in the morning of October 2 demanding wage increases of 33 per cent or over. Other demands, on which there was probably little real insistence, included one for government subsidies to the union, both locally and nationally, for union representation on a projected committee for revising postal regulations, for union control of dismissals, and several other points. The workers returned to their tasks on October 6 upon a promise from Kuomintang officials that their wage and other demands would be considered, that the postal officials' (or senior employees') association be disbanded (it having carried on work through the strike), and that the Director-General of Posts, Liu Shu-fan, be dismissed. After more than a week's negotiations, the Ministry of Communications issued a statement creating a new schedule of wages, involving increases for all the lowerepaid employees amounting to ten, twenty, or thirty per cent—in some cases higher,—and reduction of salaries thirty or forty per cent, or even more, when amounting to over $500. There were also some changes promised with regard to sick leave, death benefits, etc. The Ministry, of course, explained that these wage increases and other changes had no connection with the strike, but had been under consideration for some time.

Sino-Foreign Co-operation

Some of the most significant features of the strike lie in the development of a new form of Sino-foreign co-operation,—co-operation in strike-breaking. The first day of the strike, it appears, International Settlement police were asked into the compound of the post-office (which is of course Chinese territory) to stop a meeting of the strikers, and of course tresponded with alacrity. Postmen in uniform, it is reported, were stopped on the streets of the Settlement by Municipal Police and their uniforms taken from them, presumably on behalf of the Chinese Government. A number of them were arrested in the same way, without any violence or other crimes being alleged against them. A case was reported of a postal worker having his camera taken from him and the film destroyed for taking a picture of the Settlement police at the post office.

All this appears to have been done with the full approval of the authorities of this Chinese Government institution. But the actual attempts at strike-breaking are even more significant.

The Postal Workers' Union is an organization dating back to 1925. Last year, after the Nationalist Government gained control of this part of China, the officials and senior employees (including, according to a union official, both Chinese and foreigners) formed an association of their own. This sino-foreign association of well-paid employees carried on as well as they could during the strike of their low-paid Chinese fellow-workers.

The second day of the strike help was accepted from Japanese associations to collect and distribute mail for Japanese nationals. The third day Chinese and foreign Boy Scouts (an organization which has frequently been opposed by union labor in other countries for the same reason), volunteered their services as strike-breakers, which were accepted gratefully, the volunteers including both Chinese and foreign, some members of the Jewish Troop, it is reported, being first to present themselves.

These are among the most interesting features of the strike. The spectacle of the Chinese Nationalist Government bringing in foreign strike-breakers (including Japanese) to do the work of Chinese who are on strike for more wages, is extremely interesting, if not instructive.

A Press Pearl

Some of the foreign press in Shanghai, of course, indulged in their usual attempts to terrify the public by assertions of "Communist intrigues," etc. There is nothing new in allegations of this kind, but a unique note was sounded in a small weekly publication, "*The China Digest*" in connection with the fact that, the post-office being of course Chinese territory, Chinese police were brought in from the native city to keep guard inside:

"A rumor persistant (*sic*) enough to warrant attention to the effect that the strike at the Chinese Post Office has been officially engineered demands more than passing notice. If it is true that the Intelligence or Political Bureau which came under Municipal Police surveillance several weeks ago is responsible for the disruption to a vital public service it is quite clear that police attention was necessary and that the settlement is menaced by a crafty and insidious foe. Conditions have never been quite settled in Shanghai since the Nationalists gained control of the surrounding districts. Some people are of the opinion that this unsettled state of affairs is deliberately caused by Chinese authority to embarrass and harass as much as possible the administration by foreigners of the Municipal settlement.

"An important break away from precedent is the entrance into the settlement of the Nantao police and the control and patrol of the Post Office building by the native police. In thus wise is the penetration of the settlement being effected by Chinese who are working to oust the foreigner. . . .creating disorder in public service . . . . . "

In other words, Chinese Government officials themselves intentionally and with malice aforethought, instigated the strike in one of their own institutions, tying up a service of the greatest importance! This is the most amusing explanation of the strike yet brought forth. It may serve to show Chinese Government officials, however, that even their readiness to welcome foreign strike-breakers against their striking countrymen will gain them nothing with some of the "Die-Hard" element here.

THE NEW "FIVE-POWER" GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED

(*Continued from page 262*)

That with reference to attendence at meetings of the Party and Government by the members thereof, members be not permitted to appoint representatives to attend same on their behalf except in cases of emergency and with the express permission of the meeting.

That in accordance with a communication from the Central Political Council specifying the standards governing the selection of its members and determining their number, an article embodying the recommendations be added to the revised Provisional Regulations governing the organization and functions of the Central Political Council.

Note—In connection with the foregoing, the Central Political Council, in its communication, states that at its special meeting on Oct. 8, the Council decided upon the following standards;

(A) With reference to selection of members of the Council:

1. Only those who have been in the service of the Party for ten or more years and well versed in Political affairs.

2. Those entrusted with important missions of the Party and Government who have held positions of or above the rank of Specially Appointed Officials.

(B) With reference to membership of the Council:

1. The number of the non-members of the Central Executive Committee on the Central Political Council shall not exceed one half of the total numbers of members of the Central Executive Committee on the Council.

4. That in accordance with a petition of C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the Secretariat of the Government Council, the English translation of *Kuo Min Cheng Fu*" be changed to "*National Government*", and the French translation to "*Gouvernment Nationale*" and translations of the term in other languages be also changed accordingly.

Sino-British Committee to Ascertain Nanking Incident Damages

A. G. Mossop, British Crown Advocate, and G. A. Combe of the British Consular service, have been appointed members of the committee which is to assess the damages suffered by British subjects at the time of the Nanking Incident last year. C. Kuongson Young, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Wu Chin, a secretary connected with the same Ministry, are the Chinese members of the committee.

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Hou Ki-hu	Chen Kwan-soon	R. T. Huang	Hin Wong
T. V. Soong	P. T. Chen	Chang Ching-kiang	Dr. Chen Kung-po
Dr. C. C. Wu	Hin Wong	Wm. Z. L. Sung	C. P. Ling
Dr. C. T. Wang	Samuel H. Chang	C. B. Kwei	Liang Yung-li
Dr. H. H. Kung	E. K. Moy	Y. T. Wu	C. W. Y. Meng
B. Y. Lee	R. T. Hsiang	Chang Tuh-yui	Paul K. Whang
Sun Fo	Lee K. T. Yen	D. K. Lieu	Paul C. Hsu
Hsieh Tu-pi	Ho Chieh-hsiang	T. W. Hu	S. H. Tan

In addition, there are articles by a number of leading foreigners including Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache; Mr. C. Walter Young, authority on Manchuria; Mr. George F. Shecklen of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines; Mr. N. F. Allman, American Attorney of Shanghai, Mr. Henry Misselwitz, correspondent for the *New York Times*, Mr. Edgar Snow of the *China Weekly Review* and Miss Louise Blakeney Wilson, of the *North China Daily News*.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Chow Chi-kang

周啓剛

Mr. Chow Chi-kang, one of the leading political figures of Nationalist China, is a native of Namhoi district, Kwangtung province, where he was born in 1889. Well educated at home under the direction of tutors, he was early known as a scholar in Chinese literature, skilful in composing essays and poems. Before the Revolution in 1911 he had become a devotee to the cause of the National Revolution and a sincere follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late chief of the Nationalist Party. He took an active part in various revolutionary activities in Kwangtung. In 1915 he travelled through U. S. A., preaching the "gospel of revolution," and advising the Chinese residents to join the revolutionary movement. Then he settled in Cuba for a period of several years, during which time he stood as the central figure of the Chinese residents there. Due to his efforts the latter gradually became believers of the Three Peoples' Theory. He held numerous important positions in the Cuban Branch of the Kuomintang and was a member of the board of trustees of a noted journal. In 1926 the Kuomintang members of Cuba chose him to be the representative to the Second National Convention of the Representatives of the Kuomintang. He is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Party, member of the Committee of the Overseas Chinese of the Nationalist Government, and head of the Department of the Overseas Chinese of the Central Party. Mr. Chow is now also the Party-Director to both the Military Commissariat of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-chief, and the Military Commissariat of the Nationalist Military Council. Mr. Chow knows much of the conditions of the Chinese residents abroad and commands absolute faith in them, whose welfare he is always considering.

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Mr. Chao Chieh

趙杰

Mr. Chao Chieh was born in Tientsin in 1879 and is a graduate of Shanhaikuan Railway Engineering School. He successively held the following appointments:—Training engineer at Sui-Chuang Hsien, Peking-Mukden Railway, 1900; training engineer at Feng-Tai, Peking-Mukden Railway, 1901; construction work on Yun Ho Bridge in Tientsin, 1904; engineer of maintenance of way and traffic manager at Hsi-Ling, 1905; assistant engineer of Shanghai-Ka-Hsing Railway, 1907; assistant engineer of Peking-Kalgan Railway, 1908; assistant engineer and senior engineer of Lo-Tung Railway, 1910; sub-chief of section of Lung Hai Railway, 1913; construction work at Nu Er Ho, Chin-Chou, Mukden, on a branch line of Peking-Mukden Railway to Tung-Yu Coal Mining District, 1915; surveying at Hsu-Chou on a branch line of Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Chia Wang Coal Mining District, 1917; surveying at Tzu-Hsien on a branch line of Peking-Hankow Railway to E-Li Coal Mining District, 1918; construction work on the above branch line to E-Li Coal Mining District, 1919; chief of section at Sin Lo Ch'iao of Peking-Hankow Railway, 1920; loaned out to T'sang Shih Railway as an engineer in charge, 1920; district engineer of T'sang Shih Railway, 1921; returned to Peking-Hankow Railway, 1922, engineer in designing department; loaned out to Men-Chai Railway as a chief engineer, 1923; returned to Peking-Hankow Railway July 1925; Since December 1926 to date engaged as a chief engineer of Kirin-Hailung Railway

Prominent English Preacher in Shanghai

Miss Maude Royden, a prominent English woman preacher, is at present in Shanghai and has during the past week delivered addresses at various gatherings. On October 12 she addressed the members of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Union Club on "The Map of the World." The same afternoon she made an address at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. in their new premises at 38 Quinsan road. Miss Royden occupied the pulpit of the Union Church on Sunday morning. She also took a prominent part in the proceedings of the National Christian Council's recent conference. Miss Royden is in charge of a church at Eccleston Square, London.

Exports from Shanghai to U. S. A. Greater than Last Year

The total value of exports from Shanghai to the United States during the first nine months of this year were $33,959,950 as against $31,832,530 for the corresponding period last year. Among edible animal products frozen melange with a value of $783,122 stands out most prominently. Under the heading of inedible animal products cow hides with $1,215,718 show a decided increase. Weasel skins were shipped to a value of $1,736,464—last year same period $2,304,393. There was a decided drop in shipments of tea. Cotton laces totalled $790,738 for the month—last year, $1,281,592. Raw silk held its own at just over $18,000,000. All figures above are U. S. gold.

Men and Events

F. L. Robbins, of Parke, Davis & Co. sailed from Vancouver October 11 en route to China.

Miss Selma Jones, buyer for a Minneapolis department store, has established an office in Shanghai.

Chen Yih-sheng has been appointed a special envoy to visit Turkey, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan.

T. P. Givens, Assistant Commissioner of Police, arrived back in Shanghai October 13 from a holiday in Europe.

Grover Clark, editor of the *Peking Leader* has returned to Peiping following a business trip to Nanking and Shanghai.

Mrs. F. W. Maze, wife of the Deputy Inspector-General of Customs, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Australia.

F. W. Sutterle, Jr. vice president of the China Realty Co. has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the United States.

Capt. V. von Heidenstam, former director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, departed last week for his home in Holland.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, former adviser to the President of China, has arrived in Shanghai from Peiping and will remain here for some time.

K. S. Chen, a motion picture magnate from Singapore is at present in Shanghai and is in negotiation with the Star Motion Picture Co.

Paul Kong and Gordon Lum, who represented China in the Davis Cup tennis matches in the United States, returned to Shanghai during the week.

What the Powers want in China is a government strong enough to keep the people from retaliating when they are robbed.—*Dubuque American-Tribune.*

The Rev. Herman Swenson and G. Tornvall departed this week for Kansu Province, Mr. Swenson being bound for Kuyuan and Mr. Tornvall for Pingliang.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Chinese Social Political Science Review* of Peiping, has arrived in Shanghai and is staying with relatives at 110 Range Road.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has returned to Nanking from Honan and Shensi Provinces and according to announcement will remain in Nanking for a considerable period.

Chiang Tso-ping has been appointed Chinese Minister to Germany and Kao Lu, Chinese Minister to France, according to action of the Central Political Council on October 13.

Dr. Hu Shih, well known Chinese scholar, has been appointed a member of the faculty of Sun Yat-sen University at Canton where he will lecture on philosophy and literature.

Capt. W. G. Clarke, head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police Department, has been promoted to the position of Deputy Commissioner.

G. O. Tuck, president of the Tobacco Trading Corporation, of Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky. has arrived in China on a business trip. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tuck.

Paul Myron Linebarger, former attorney in Shanghai and for a time legal adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is now in Paris delivering student lectures on "Sun-yat-senism."

Commander W. F. Gresham, and Lieut.-Commander Francis C. Denebrink arrived in Shanghai from the United States during the week to join the staff of the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh.*

Baron von Huenefeld, the famous German flyer, who was in Shanghai this week on his way to Tokyo, called on E. S. Cunningham the American Consul-General to pay his respects.

A party of 19 members of the Japanese House of Representatives arrived in Shanghai this week on a tour of inspection. They had previously visited in Peiping and Tsingtao.

A. H. F. Edwardes, who was recently appointed Officiating Inspector General of Customs and then proceeded to Peiping, is again back in Shanghai. He is stopping at the Majestic hotel.

A Shanghai Municipal police constable named Flisher, formerly in the British Army, was sentenced by Judge King October 17 to six months imprisonment for forging an endorsement on a check.

The Rev. Frank T. Cartwright, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, has been appointed associate secretary for the Far East for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Hugh W. White of Shanghai has departed for Yencheng, Kiangsu Province where he will resume his work with the South Presbyterian Mission. Rev. White has resided in Shanghai for several months.

Complaints having been made by importers at Chefoo that they were compelled to pay the Customs surtax again at that port even though it had already been paid at Shanghai the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Customs Surtax Bureau at Chefoo to desist from such action.

(Continued on page 271)

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Tokyo, Oct. 16.—A delegation from the League of Nations will arrive in China next year to make an impartial investigation into the opium situation in China.

Peking, Oct. 16.—Fengtien authorities and representative of Pei Tsung-hai discuss Jehol question and return of rolling stocks to Peiping-Mukden line, also concerning positions of Nationalist and Fengtien troops, all of which form a subject of controversy.

Tokyo, October 16.—Baron Tanaka at Cabinet meeting states that the general situation in China is becoming favorable to Japan.

Tokyo, Oct. 10—Chinese legation purchases residence of Marquis Tokugawa.

Tokyo, Oct. 10—Foreign Office spokesman in interview regarding conversations held between Consul-General Yada at Shanghai and T. V. Soong, states that he does not consider the time has arrived for concrete negotiations with the Nationalist government on the tariff schedule, but if proposed scheme is found trustworthy, Japan is prepared to take up negotiations regarding treaty, the Tsinan affair, and supplementary matters.

Peiping, Oct. 11—Japanese, British and French Ministers hold conference on proposed Nationalist plan for redemption of foreign loans secured on salt gabelle, but no complete agreement reached.

Peiping, Oct. 12—M. de Billy, French Ambassador to Japan, arrives here.

Peiping, Oct. 12—During the next week or two, the Italian Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Belgian Charge d'affaires, the British Minister, and the American Minister, are all expected to leave here independently for the South.

Peiping, Oct. 12.—Dr. C. T. Wang sends telegram of thanks to Japanese Minister for sending special envoy to Nanking for Double Ten commemoration day.

Tokyo, Oct. 12.—Baron Tanaka, back from grand manoeuvers holds conference with various subordinates and receives reports on latest Sino-Japanese developments.

Tokyo, Oct. 12.—Minseito urges that Japan in making tariff arrangements should insist on guarantees for unsecured Japanese loans, amounting to Yen 300,000,000.

Peiping, Oct. 13.—Belated reports from Kansu tell of a gruesome massacre of some 100,000 men by Moslems, which resulted from the murder of several Moslem representatives who had come to ask for remission of taxes. The revolt is now reported to have been quelled.

Tokyo, Oct. 13.—Sixteen football players from Tokyo University will arrive in Shanghai end of month to play three games with a British team.

Tokyo, Oct. 14.—Premier Tanaka at Seiyukai mass meeting states that Japanese government has fixed determination to defend special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Peiping, Oct. 15.—A. H. F. Edwardes, Officiating Inspector General of Customs, leaves for Shanghai. Rumors are current that he intends to resign.

Mukden, Oct. 14.—Jehol to remain in hands of Fengtien authorities, as result of discussions at Mukden between Fengtien authorities and Gen. Tang Yu-lin, tutung of Jehol.

Peiping, Oct. 15,—Yen Hsi-shan gives luncheon to Minister Yoshizawa, who is leaving for Japan for coronation.

Peiping Oct. 15.—General Liu Chien-nien, when asked on Oct 10 by six delegates from Feng Yu-hsiang to hand over the eastern section of Shantung, became furious and shot them. Feng Yu-hsiang thereupon has ordered to concentrate troops north of Yellow river and east of Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Nanking, Oct. 15.—Feng Yu-hsiang in interview states that he is in favor of using foreign capital for the development of China.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, October 10.—Messages of congratulation in Chinese language received by Dr. C. T. Wang from Netherlands, French and German Ministers on occasion of national holiday.—National holiday at Nanking celebrated with great rejoicing, Chiang Kai-shek being inaugurated President of Republic at Central Party Headquarters.—President Coolidge sends congratulations to China.—Chiang Kai-shek in his inaugural message stresses the necessity of unity.

Thursday, October 11,—Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues exchange of notes between China and Italy settling Nanking incident.—Proportions of Party and Government flags fixed at ratio of 3 to 2 at C. E. C. meeting—Six study groups appointed by National Opium Suppression Committee.—Unreasonable restrictions on Chinese in Annam form basis of report by Kwangtung provincial government.—Reported that air service between Yunnan and Kwangtung is to be used for opium transportation; National Opium Suppression Committee making investigation—Hangchow to be connected by motor roads with Fengwha, Nanking and Kiangsi.—Ministry of Finance orders provinces to make report on likin situation with a view to facilitate abolition of likin January 1.—Announcement made at Nanking that America, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Czecho-Slovakia send written felicitations to China on occasion of National holiday; Japan's message of felicitation was made verbally—Simultaneously with inauguration of State Council, the laws governing the organization and defining the functions of the various Yuans, formally adopted by C. P. C., are released for publication.

Friday, October 12.—Two hundred soldiers detailed to hasten completion of Chungshan road at Shanghai.—Gen. Ho Chin assumes office of 6th division Hunan army at Changsha.—Nanking municipality decide to employ 2000 refugees from northern districts in constructing a road from Hsiakwan to Yentsuchi and for dredging Tsinghwai river.—Nationalist flag to be hoisted at Mukden at the time of Chang Huseh-liang's assumption of office as member of State Council.—Chang Hsueh-liang accepts appointment as member of State Council—Bandit suppression campaign to be started in the neighboring districts of northern Kiangsu, southern Shantung and northern Anhwei.—Reported at Nanking that Sun Fo is to be appointed director of training department of Central Party headquarters with Wu Te-chen as assistant director—C. T. Wang states that negotiations are in progress between China and Italy, Portugal and Denmark for conclusion of new treaties.—First meeting of State Council fixed for October 18.—Standing Committee of C. E. C. holds 174th meeting.—Koo Ying-fen stated to be favorite for appointment as chief secretary of State Council.—Hospital to be built at Nanking, according to announcement by Public Health committee.

Saturday, October 13.—National conference of provincial chambers of commerce opens in Shanghai.—Feng Yu-hsiang arrives in Nanking from Kaifeng.—Military Council at Nanking makes appeal for general amnesty for all deserters from the northern punitive expedition.—Chen Li-kiang, Kiangsi Commissioner of Education, reports that 20,000,000 in that province are without means of education.—C. P. C. holds 157th meeting at Nanking.—Chang Chih-kiang appointed chairman of National Opium Suppression Conference to be held November 1.—Preparations in progress for early opening of Central Bank at Shanghai, by

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Minister T. V. Soong, governor of the Bank.—Various departments of Hopei provincial government transfer their records to Peiping, the new provincial capital.—Chang Hsueh-liang reported to be making preparations for inauguration of a Northeastern Division of the Central Political Council at Mukden.—Memorial pagoda to be erected at Hangchow in memory of fallen Revolutionary soldiers.—Minister of Finance Soong orders provincial governments not to increase land or farm tax or to tax extra surtaxes.

Sunday and Monday, October 14 and 15.—Nanking State Council instructs Gen. King Shu-jen, acting chairman of the Sinkiang provincial government, that new provincial government members should be submitted to Nanking for approval.—Shanghai Street Unions ask Ministry of Commerce to prohibit exportation and smuggling of rice from China to Japan.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in interview states that he plans to stay in Nanking for a long time so that he may familiarize himself with the plans of the new State Council.—Fukien army reduction conference formally inaugurated at Foochow.—Chang Chin-kiang, chairman of National Opium Suppression Committee, recommends that Government Council should lay restrictions on cigarette smoking.—Mayor of Nanking sponsors organization of a Peoples Bank so as to stabilize currency.—Shanghai Special Municipality offers $1,000 prize for a Song of Greater Shanghai.—State Council orders Gen. Feng Chen-wu to have his forces at Hsifengkow ready to advance into Jehol at moment's notice.—City of Kaifeng being remodelled so as to make it a suitable capital for Honan.—Gen. Li Tsung-jen arrives at Hankow.—Shantung commanders Hsu Kun and Wang Tung being sent by Gen. Pei Tsung-chi to Nanking for trial and punishment.—Advices from Nanking indicate the following appointments: Koo Ying-fen, chief secretary of the State Council; Gen. Ho Chen-chun, chief of department of general affairs; Chou Aio, chief of department of counsellors.--New salary schedule for Shanghai postal employees announced at Nanking, higher ranks being reduced in pay, some additions for lower ranks.—C. E. C. standing committee holds 175th meeting. Chiang Kai-shek entertains Feng Yu-hsiang; Hu Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Wang Chung-hui and Gen. Ho Ying-ching being present.—Commission sent from Peiping to investigate famine conditions in districts east of Tientsin.—Transportation Conference holds first meeting at Nanking, Chao Shih-hsuan, director of railway administration, presiding.—Dr. Hu Ting-an appointed to organize public health department for Nanking municipality.—Feng Yu-hsiang orders arsenal at Kaifeng to manufacture modern agricultural implements.—Proposal made at Hangchow to establish a Fishery Bank.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan reported to be preparing to visit Nanking for lengthy stay. Kiangsi provincial government promulgates new factory regulations —Feng Yu-hsiang to assume Vice-Presidency of Executive Yuan at Nanking.

Tuesday, October 16.—Nanking census shows population of 455,697.-Conference of Mongolian party leaders to be held at Peiping next month.—Gen. Feng Chen-wu makes preparation for advance against Jehol.--Announcement made at Nanking that Feng Yu-hsiang is to be Minister of Military Administration.—Pei Tsung-hsi's representative arrives in Mukden to confer with Chang Huseh-liang on situation inside Great Wall and also concerning Jehol.—General Ho Mayor of Peiping, proceeds to Nanking.-Canton Naval forces arrests suspects in S. S. *Anking* piracy affair and locate some loot.—First weekly memorial service of new State Council held at Canton, Chiang Kai-shek presiding.—Chiang Kai-shek makes statement indicating that State Council will not permit another postal strike at Shanghai.—176th meeting of standing committee of C. E. C. held at Nanking under presidency of Sun Fo.—To prevent encroachments against China's territorial sovereignty, King Men-chi of Ministry of Agriculture proceeds from Nanking to Shanghai to investigate application of foreigners to construct oil installation at Pootung.

New York Paper Opens Permanent Office in Shanghai

The New York *Herald-Tribune*, one of the leading newspapers in the United States has opened a permanent office and bureau in Shanghai where copies of the paper will be kept on file and where a register for visitors will be maintained. The office will be located on the mezzanine floor of the Cable Building at No. 4 Avenue Edward VII. The correspondent for the *Herald-Tribune* in China is Thomas F. Millard, well known writer and author of books and magazine articles dealing with the Far East.

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The appendix contains a preface to the draft of the present criminal code by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a table of changes and corrections between the present and former criminal code, similarities and dissimilarities, etc.

This book is of vital interest to members of the legal fraternity and owing to the consideration of the relinquishment of consular jurisdiction, should be of general interest to the foreign community.

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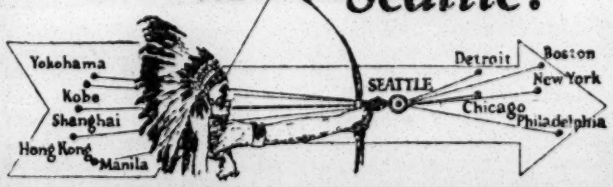

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Christainity and Other Religions

The Gospel For Asia, by Kennth Sanders, New York: The Macmillan Company.

The author holds that there are three outstanding books on religion in Asia which supply moral and spiritual teaching to the people of this continent. They are: Satdharma Pundarika, Bhagwadgita, and the Christian gospel known as the New Testament.

Satdharma Pundarika is the bible of the Mahayana Buddhism, written in the early Christian era, in chaste Sankrita, containing the essence of the teachings of Shakyamuni. It is the idealitistic school in Buddhism based on the teachings of Upnishats and Drashanas of the Hindoos. It is true that sociologocal conditions color, invariably, religious ideas. When Buddhism passed to Puruspur and Gnadhara, it came in touch with new psychological conditions. The people there could not be satisfied with impersonal ethics, and devotionless teachings of Hinyana Buddhisms. Consequently there grew a new school based on personal theology, and a heaven, sukhvati, combining in itself the *bhakti* culture of India. Herein the ideal of Arhathsip gave place to Bodhisattwahood. This gospel of Goutama gave a new driving force to the religion and won the people of China, Korea, and Japan completely. Its ethics is of the highest kind in which self-sacrifice and non-violence play a very important role. It formed the basis of the whole art of China and Japan, and as a civilizing force is without an equal.

Bhagwadgita is a Hindoo holy book which has influenced millions of hearts, both in East and West; and brought solace to innumerable souls. It is a dialogue between Shi Krishna, "incarnation of God", and Arjuna, the warrior prince of India. It insists on action for the sake of action, as does Kant, and enjoins a life of purity, benevolence, devotion to God, and self-conquest. The grandest message of Gita is absolute tolerance. "All paths lead to me as do the different rivers to the ocean," says Lord Krisjana. There is no prejudice against any religion or class whatsover. Emerson was so much influenced with this book that he read it daily till his death.

There is no doubt that the Christian Gospel with its sublime example of Jesus is a great force in lifting the souls of the people. Its teachings are priceless; and its appeal almost irresistible. It has carried a high civilization to enlighten the darkest parts of the world.

The author finds fault with the other two gospels of Asia and insists that the best gospel is the Christain gospel. We would not blame him for this narrowness, as being a Christian he has devoted much of his time to the study of the Bible. The fact is that each gospel is a beautiful gem in its own way and we can not compare one with the other. Each contains the truth and great ethics, and has its own appeal. According to different psychologies we have to have different kinds of teachings. To a restless Arab the figure of Buddha, radiating peace and goodness, will not appeal. In the same way to a Japanese samurai given to self-control, Bodhi Dharma, the essence of self-control and inner peace will appeal better than a warlike Mahomed.

H. P. SHASTRI.

Sweet Land of Liberty

The Fight for Civil Liberty, 1927-28. American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This little annual booklet is of much interest to those few Americans who believe in freedom. The story of the year of 1927 is either hopeful or hopeless, accordingly to the point of view. There is a decrease in repression as a whole, because there is little left to repress. "Militancy in the labor movement has declined, and radical political movements are not strong enough to arouse fear." But the public attitude is one of "intolerance" more settled and apathetic than at any time since the war.

The actual instruments of repression, however, have been strengthened the last year by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, notably in the cases sustaining the state criminal syndicalism laws. Thirty-four states have criminal syndicalism or sedition laws—actively used now only in Pennsylvania. It is of course in the big mine strikes in Colorado and Pennsylvania that the greatest number of violations of civil rights have occurred. It is interesting to note that in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings last year one man was killed,—a Pennsylvania State "Cossack" (as they are "popularly" known) who picked the wrong miner to beat up. It is also of interest that the eight men serving long sentences for murder in the

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The CHINA CRITIC

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CONTENTS THIS WEEK'S ISSUE:

Editorials:

Dean Inge on Wars
Five Power Government

Special Articles:

How China Lost Her Tariff Autonomy
By Dr. Kan Lee
Sino-German Treaty
By Chung-hu Kwei
Kuomintang and the Young People
By Hu Han-Min

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defence of their quarters from a ferocious onslaught in Centralia, Washington, in 1919, are still in prison. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who it will be remembered were framed up and jailed in 1916 for their labor and radical activities in San Francisco, are still in jail.

It is refreshing to note that good respectable hundred-per-centers are victimized by their own officials at times, for example the man arrested by the police in New York for failing to remove his hat when the Star-Spangled Banner was played at the Lindbergh ceremonies. He spent two days in jail because he did not have the $5 for his fine, although he had explained to the court that he kept his hat on only because he was sensitive about his baldness. On the other hand, a man in Chicago not long since was arrested, held in jail for two days, photographed and finger-printed, as a suspicious character on the basis of his *not* wearing a hat.

An item of interest here is the case of a Chinese, Tsiang, "threatened with deportation to China, where he would doubtless have been executed as a revolutionist." Deportation was stayed by a writ of habeas corpus, and he was allowed out on bail. He is a student at Columbia. H. H.

Among the articles in the October issue of *The Chinese Recorder* are: The Spiritual Dynamic Needed by China, by Frank B. Millican; Religion in China—toward a Greater Synthesis, by Y. Y. Tsu, and Reforming the Chinese Written Language, by Homer H. Dubs. There are also several excellent illustrations. The editor, Frank Rawlinson, discusses reorganization and rehablilation in China.

Re-Registration of Trade Marks with Nationalist Government

Regarding the notification by the Nationalist Government that a certain date had been fixed for the re-registration of trade-marks, and that the former registration with the Peking government would not be considered valid by the Nationalist Government, *The Review* is informed that the attitude of the American authorities is that the Sino-American treaty of 1903 covers the point that such registration with Peking is to be considered valid. In the meantime the Nationalist Government had set October 18 as the final date for registration, but it is believed that until the matter is adjusted the Nationalist government will again extend the time limit.

MEN AND EVENTS

(*Continued from page 267*)

Mrs. Charles Thomas Wooten of Washington, D. C., has joined the staff of the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai. Mrs. Wooten was formerly connected with the Washington *Post* and Washington *Herald*.

Henry F. Misselwitz, correspondent for the *New York Times* went to Nanking this week for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the reconstruction plans of the National Government.

The National Capital, Nanking, has a population of 455,697 according to the report of a census taken on Sept. 30. Of this number 268,000 or 59 percent are males. Ten percent of the population are children of school age.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, entertained a number of leading Chinese merchants at dinner at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai on the evening of Monday, Oct. 15.

The diagram of the inter-related functions of the various Ministries and Boards of the new Nationalist Government printed on page 224 of *The Review* October 13 was supplied by *Reuters*—credit to whom was inadvertently omitted.

Some 300 foreign and Chinese guests attended a reception and tea given on board the Flagship *Pittsburgh* by Admiral and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol on Friday afternoon, Oct. 12. Admiral Bristol is departing shortly on a trip to Manila, Guam and Japan.

I. C. Kong, chief secretary of the Sun Sun Co. department store in Nanking road, Shanghai, fought his way loose from kidnappers who had seized him and dragged him into a Ford car as he was returning home in a ricsha late in the evening during last week.

R. Sweetland, assistant editor of the *Shanghai Times* and correspondent in Shanghai for the *Chicago Daily News* is departing shortly on a trip to the United States. He will travel by way of Europe. Mr. Sweetland has been engaged in newspaper work in China for five years.

Clarence Kuangson Young, counsellor of the Nanking Foreign office and a member of the Sino-American Commission which is assessing the damages suffered by Americans in connection with the Nanking incident last year, has returned to Nanking after a business trip to Shanghai.

Incidental to the celebrations on October 10, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo gave a tea party at her Shanghai headquarters. More than 150 lady guests were present, mostly members of the families of prominent officials and officers in the Nationalist Government.

Emil S. Fischer, American resident of Tientsin, has published a pamphlet giving his experiences on a trip of 4,000 miles which he took from Tientsin to Europe by the Trans-Siberian Railway and over various air-line services in Europe. The pamphlet is published by the *North-China Daily Mail* of Tientsin.

Stanley High, who was in China for a considerable time last year as correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *New Republic*, has been appointed assistant editor of the *Christiain Herald* of New York. Mr. High is a well known magazine writer on subjects pertaining to the Far East, his articles appearing in *Asia* and other magazines. He has also written several books dealing with China and Far Eastern problems.

Dr. N. L. Downs, American dentist, left Shanghai on Wednesday on the *President Polk* for Manila. After spending a few weeks at Baguio, Dr. Downs will go to Australia, later going to San Francisco by way of the South Sea Islands and Honolulu. It is expected that he will return to Shanghai in about a year. Dr. Downs' practice has been taken over by his son, Dr. W. H. Downs.

A conference of the western section of the Chinese Students Alliance was held recently at Palo Alto, California. Sun Yat-sen's principles have always been well supported by the Chinese in America and they have contributed both financially and morally to the success of the Nationalist cause. Consul General Kung in an address to the students appealed to them to return to China as soon after graduation as possible because China now needs all the intelligent leadership she could muster.

Official searches were made at the Labor University, in Kiangwan, on Friday October 12th, a number of students being suspected of Communistic leanings. Three searches were made of the student quarters, one by Kuomintang party officials, one by the gendarmerie, and third by officials of the University. Two students were put under arrest, one of whom was released the following day, the second being sent to Lunghua for further examination and probable trial. Five students were also expelled from the University by its officials on suspicion. It is understood, however, that the search discovered no Communist literature, either on the students' persons or in their dormitories.

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Progress of Scientific Research in China

According to an article in the *New-York Times*, September 10, Dr. Chi Li, field archaeologist of the Freer Gallery under the Smithsonian Institution, who recently announced the foundation by the new Nationalist Government of China of a national research institute modeled after the Smithsonian predicts an active career of scientific investigation for the new organization. In addition to the initial expedition planned for the institute, research in the Province of Kwangsi along the lines of geology, paleontology, zoology and botany, the cost of which is to be shared by the national and provincial Governments. Dr. Li stated that the institute hoped in that way to develop systematic scientific exploration of every province in China.

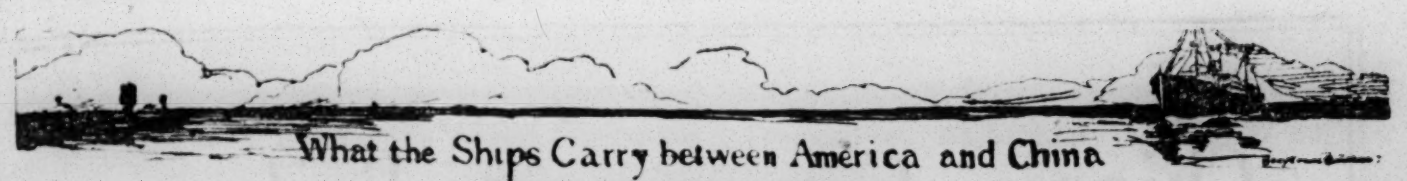
Kirby Page Writes Two Pamphlets on World Problems

Kirby Page, editor of the *World Tomorrow*, is the author of two pamphlets recently published by Doubleday, Doran & Co. of Garden City, New York, in their series on Christianity and World Problems. One of them is entitled The Renunciation of War and is an evaluation of the strength and weakness of the recent multilateral treaty renouncing war, and the other is entitled The Monroe Doctrine and World Peace, being an analysis of the replies from 4,301 leaders of public opinion to eight questions concerning the meaning and significance of this famous doctrine.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 18	Approx. Yield to Maturity Oct. 18
Argentine Government..	6%	May 1, 1960	99¾	6.02
U. S. of Brazil	6½	„ Oct. 15, 1957	96½	6.78
Republic of Chile.....	7	„ Nov. 1, 1942	102⅛	6.72
Republic of Chile.....	6	„ Jan. 1, 1961	94	6.45
Republic of Finland.....	7	„ Mar. 1, 1950	101	6.91
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal Loan.....	6½	„ Oct. 1, 1954	99	6.58
French Government.....	7	„ Dec. 1, 1949	108½	6.27
German Government....	7	„ Oct. 15, 1949	107	6.39
Kingdom of Italy.....	7	„ Dec. 1, 1951	97	7.27
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	„ Mar. 1, 1958	95¼	6.88
Republic of Peru	7	„ Sep. 1, 1959	103¼	6.75
Republic of Peru	6	„ Dec. 1, 1960	91	6.68
City of Vienna.....	6	„ Nov. 1, 1952	89	6.95
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6½	„ Jun. 30, 1957	98	6.66
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	„ Apr. 30, 1961	93	6.52
German General Electric Co.	7	„ Jan. 15, 1945	103¾	6.62
German General Electric Co.	6	„ May 1, 1948	93½	6.60
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	„ Apr. 15, 1938	91½	7.25
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	„ May 1, 1951	95	6.94
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	7	„ Dec. 1, 1945	99	7.09
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	6	„ Sep. 15, 1947	91	6.85
Tokyo Electric Light Co	6	„ Jun. 15, 1953	91½	6.71
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.....	6½	„ July 1, 1944	96	6.92
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.....	6½	„ Jan. 1, 1941	98	6.75
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	„ Nov. 1, 1944	98½	7.66
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.....	7%	Cum. Pfd. Stk.	85	8.24
Victory Talking Machine Co.	7	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	107½	6.51
General Mills, Inc.....	6	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	97½	7.18
Willys Overland Co.....	7	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	99½	7.04
Belgian National Rwy Co. Poptg. Pfd. Stk.	(Amm. Sars.)		84	7.14
Dodge Brothers, Inc., ...	7	„ Pfd. Stock	108	6.48
General Mills, Inc.....		Common Stock	73½	——
Cannon Mills Co.....		Common Stock	48	——
Grasselli Chemical Company		Common Stock	64⅜	——
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	40½	——
The National City Bank of New York Stock...			885	2.26
International Match.. . Corp.....	5%	Nov. 1, 1947	98½	5.13

The National City Company National City Bank Building 2 A Kiukiang Road Shanghai, China.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds. Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Oct. Customs Rate Tls. 1.39 equal Gold $1

HANOVER, July 16.
from U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,518
Carbon Black	Pls.	354
Grease	,,	112
Gasolene, in Case	Gallsr	20,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Tins	Galls	450,880
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	140,972
Turpentine	,,	517

PACIFIC MARU, July 17.
From U. S. A.

Iron Hoops, Used	Pls.	370
,, Pipes	,,	558
Steel, Spring	,,	700
Wire, Old	,,	135
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,702
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in bulk	Galls.	270,000
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	Sup.ft.	72,527
Merchantable	,,	68,502
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,115,177
Laths	Pcs.	700,000

IYO MARU, Sept. 10.
from Canava.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,838
from U. S. A.		
Cotton, Raw, Bls 1 250	Pls.	914

STEEL EXPORTER, Sept 12.
From U. S. A.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Defective Bars	Pls.	445
Nails Wire and Cut	,,	7,070
Pipes	,,	453
Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick	,,	4,615
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	7,204
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	204
Sheets, Plain	,,	4,440
Wire Rope	Pls.	281

JAVANESE PRINCE, Sept. 12.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel:		
White	Pcs.	129
Dyed	,,	247
Yarn-dyed	,,	1,014
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	2
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	,,	4
Aluminium Sheets	,,	30
Iron Bolts and Nuts	,,	43
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	405
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	45
Steel Bars	,,	489
Steel, Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	13
Wire Shorts	,,	410
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	840
Cotton Raw	Bls.241 ,,	825
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	452
Paper coated	,,	342
Petrolatum	,,	74
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,589
Tobacco Stalk	,,	77
Cigarettes	Mille	90,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	200
Shoes	Pairs	648
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	5,764
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	703,696
Silver Bullion	,,	273,378

TOLEDO, Sept 17.
From U. S. A.

Artificial Silk Yarn	Pls.	75
Aluminium-foil	Pls.	25
Aluminium Sheets	,,	110
Steel, Tool	,,	1,630
Asphaltum	,,	1,758
Carbon Black	,,	246
Dextrine	,,	147
Grease	,,	833
Petrolatum	,,	2,171
Starch	,,	368
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,623
Organs	Pcs	12
Cigarettes	Mille	15,300
Oil, Paint	Galls	1,475
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	316,882
,, ,, otherkinds	,,	9,510
,, Transformer	,,	3,000
,, Unclassed	,,	5,557
Motor-trucks, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	1,161

SCOTTSBURG, Sept. 17.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw	Bls. 174 Pls.	628
Steel Bar Ends	,,	5,060
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,282
,, ,, Scraps	,,	888
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	592
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	1,364
Paints	,,	110
Petrolatum	,,	55,644

QUEBEC CITY Sept. 18
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls 5,000 Pls.	9,533

COMERIC, September 18.
From U. S. A.

Aluminium Plate	Pls.	8
Steel Plate Cuttings	Pls.	2,488
,, Bars, Tool	,,	551
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	743
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	8,443
Grining Sand	,,	45
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Twine, Cotton	,,	11
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	92

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, Sept. 18
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 30	Pls.	30.40
Antimony, Oxide	,,	252
Bristles, Assorted	,,	286
Rhubarb	,,	50
Tungsten Ore	,,	1,680
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	87
,, Sheep, ,,	Pcs.	2,350

SEATTLE, Sept. 19.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	19
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	562
Oil, Wood	,,	26,206

ATHOS II, Sept. 22.
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White other Ports Bls 10	Pls.	10.20
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 25	,,	25.64
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	7.25

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Tel. 18891-18990 Oct. 17

Market Closed Strong Business done 4,532,400

STOCK	Monday Oct. 15	Tuesday Oct. 16
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	223	221¼
American Can (Common)	111¾	110⅜
American Radiator	152	152
American Smelting	261⅜	258⅜
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	179⅛	179⅛
American Tobacco "B"	163¼	166½
Armour & Co. "A"	18⅜	18⅜
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	85½	None
Anaconda Copper	84⅛	83⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	113	112⅛
Bancitaly Corp.	Mult.	125⅞
Bank of Montreal	375	None
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	70½	69⅞
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	118½	118
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	71½	71½
Calumet & Hecla	48⅜	45
Canadian Pacif ;way	216	217
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	80⅜	81
Cavanaugh Dobbs	36⅛	37⅜
Cerro de Pasco	97	96⅜
Chile Copper	54⅞	55¾
Chrysler	136½	135½
Consolidated Gas of New York	77¼	76⅝
Coty Incorporated	270	276
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	60⅛	60⅜
Eastman Kodak	401½	407
Electric Investors	177¾	178½
Fox Film "A"	68	67
General Cigar	100¼	99
General Electric Co.	63½	63¾
General Motors	166	166
Hudson Motor Car	217	218¾
Industrial Rayon	109	110¼
International Cement (Common)	108	106⅝
International Match, Pfd.	92½	92¾
International Nickel (Common)	None	None
International Printers Ink	70	70¼
International Products Corp. (Common)	105¾	105½
International Products Corp., Pfd.	145¾	147½
International Telephone & Teleg.	None	49¾
Kelvinator	None	13
Kennecott Copper	82¾	None
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	12½	12½
Lorillard Company (Common)	104	104⅞
Madison Square Garden	89½	89⅞
Mengel Bros.	27⅞	27¾
Missouri Pacific By.	23⅛	22⅜
New York Air Brake Co.	None	40¼
New York Central (Common)	71⅛	71⅞
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	41¾	41
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	50	50
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	97⅜	98⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	63⅞	64⅛
Radio Corporation	210½	208½
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	141	145
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	161½	157⅜
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	69⅞	69½
Standard Oil of California	60⅜	61⅞
Standard Oil of Indiana	77⅛	77¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	45¾	46⅜
Standard Oil of New York	35	35¾
Texas Corporation (Common)	67	70⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	72⅜	72½
Timken Roller Bearing	143	143½
Union Carbide	191¼	192⅜
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	199	200
United States Leather	57⅜	58⅞
United States Realty & Imp Co.	81½	80
United States Rubber (Common)	43⅛	42½
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	81⅝	71⅛
United States Steel	163⅝	163½
Victor Talking Machine (Com)	123¼	127¾
Wright Aeronautical	164⅞	163½

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
• 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M,
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: •With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

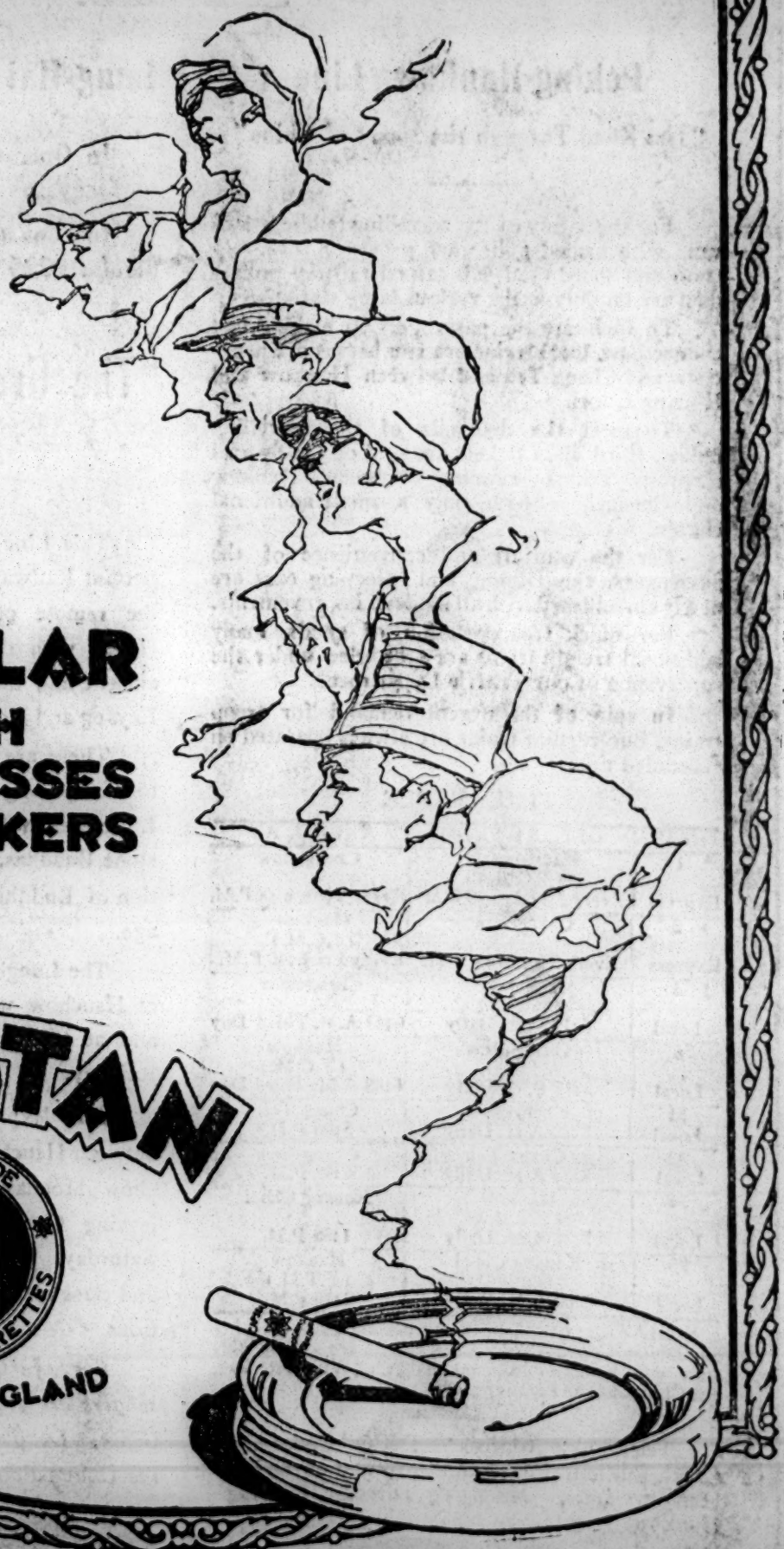
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai



POPULAR
WITH ALL CLASSES OF SMOKERS

CAPSTAN

HIGH GRADE
CAPSTAN
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

MADE IN ENGLAND

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